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**ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands / FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 10, 14, 15, 16 and 18.

Tobin Hits 'Mudslinging'; Electricity Cut in South; Germans Prod Japanese

The World's Day—October 31, 1941

New England: 'Mudslinging' Assailed by Tobin

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin assailed former Mayor James M. Curley and School Committeeman Joseph Lee for "mudslinging" in Boston's mayoralty contest. [Page 2.]

Harvard University is in danger of being "crushed" financially, a high official said in a precedent-breaking statement of University money problems. [Page 5.]

Give us real help to keep going and not handouts of Government cash, a small businessmen's leader said in regard to new proposals at Washington. [Page 5.]

Washington: Nonessential Lighting Curtailed

The Office of Production Management ordered a blackout of ornamental and nonessential lighting in the Southeast and announced that an electricity-rationing program for industry in that area would begin Nov. 10 unless rains filled hydro-electric storage dams. [Financial Page.]

William H. Davis, Chairman of the National Defense Mediation Board, advised John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, that the Board would consider the captive mine dispute, "carefully, calmly, and not under pressure" of a Nov. 15 strike deadline.

A Justice Department breakdown of the 4,921,439 persons who registered as aliens last year shows the Italians constituting the largest group, with German nationals ranking seventh and Japanese 11th.

President Roosevelt departed by special train for his home at Hyde Park, N. Y., where W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, will be a week-end guest. Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands and her two children also will be week-end guests at Hyde Park.

John D. Biggers, special minister to Great Britain on lend-lease aid, was granted a leave of absence, subject to recall by the President, at his own request. He plans to return to his glass manufacturing business in Toledo, Ohio.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, told the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee that the Western Hemisphere's petroleum problem was at an end.

President Roosevelt accepted the resignation of Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, crediting him with having done more to encourage and live up to the Good Neighbor policy than any one else at foreign posts in Latin America in the last 8½ years.

Legislation providing broad adjustments in pay for all persons in the armed services, at an estimated additional cost of $374,333,578 annually, was introduced by a Senate Military Affairs subcommittee.

Orient: Nazis Urge Australian Invasion?

Peace talk arose in Tokyo again even as a reported German radiocast urging Japan to invade Australia touched off a storm of official reaction in Britain's Far East dominion.

"Our determination to resist aggression is unequivocal and we are very well prepared. . . The fact is we are not acting alone," declared Australian Prime Minister John Curtin.

Far East observers emphasized the critical situation reflected in Britain's "last warning" to its nationals to leave the troubled areas. [Page 9.]

National: Lindbergh Sees Danger Within U. S.

New York—Charles A. Lindbergh, appealing to an America First rally to unite behind a demand for "a leadership of integrity" in Washington, expressed the belief that "there is no danger to this Nation from without—our only danger is from within." [Page 3.]

Air and Sea: Germans Report Nine Sinkings

Six British freighters, a British destroyer and two other escorts were reported by Germans sunk by U-boats in attacks on convoys in the past few days.

Italians claimed that the 10,000-ton steamer Anture Guilmot, in British service, had been sunk in the Mediterranean by Italian torpedo-carrying planes.

RAF bombs had killed 2,400 persons in Germany and injured 5,311 between April 1 and Sept. 30.

In Europe: Two Nazis Slain; 13 Greeks Shot

Thirteen Greeks have been executed by hanging at Salonika following the slaying of two German soldiers, authorized Germans said. They said they had not yet received any details about the case.

The Vichy Cabinet decided to hold the Riom war guilt trials of former leaders of Republican France, starting next Jan. 15, calling the former leaders "those responsible for defeat" and shelved the original indictments charging "responsibility for the passage from peace to war."

Iceland's Regent Sveinn Bjornsson, refused to accept the Cabinet's resignation, and Premier Hermann Jonasson's Government agreed to remain in office until the Althing (Parliament) decides how to handle the cost-of-living problem. Disagreement on a wage and price limitations bill caused the resignation eight days ago.

In Russia: Moscow Defense Under Heavy Attack

Heavy attacks were pressed against the Moscow defenses, particularly around Kalinin, 95 miles to the northwest, and Tula, 100 miles to the south. [Page 1].

Railroad services in Germany were reported drastically curtailed to permit concentration on military transport, more than half the Nation's trains being dropped from the schedules.

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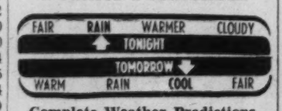
Weather Predictions



Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today: U. S. Army's Place in the Military Balance.

Military Service a Test of Loyalty.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Old-Age Aid Compromise Agreed Upon

Bay State Legislature is finally in accord after a 26-hour effort to reach prorogation.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After more than 26 hours in continuous session, Massachusetts' 1941 Legislature this afternoon neared prorogation as weary House members, by a 139-57 roll call vote, approved a new compromise plan for partially liberalizing old-age assistance benefits to be financed with a new two-point tax program.

As the vote was taken, the Legislature had exceeded by two months and one week the record session established by the 1938 Legislature, which remained in session until Aug. 24, or nearly eight months.

A few minutes after the House roll call, the Senate also approved the plan on a voice vote.

New Compromise

The new compromise plan—the second since the 157th Massachusetts Legislature yesterday began its marathon, a 24-hours-a-day sitting in an attempt to prorogue,—provides for an increase from $30 to $40 in the minimum monthly benefits paid to single aged persons living outside their family circle.

Couples living outside the family circle would receive a boost from $50 to $65. The minimum benefits for single persons living with their families would remain at $30 and for couples at $50.

The Conference Committee also proposed, as part of the new compromise, a 3 per cent surtax on income and a 5 per cent tax on restaurant and hotel meals costing $1 or more.

Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Republican floor leader and member of the conference committee, told the House that these taxes would produce $3,300,000, a sum sufficient to pay the State and municipal share of the increased cost totalling $6,600,000. The remainder will be paid by the Federal Government.

Begin Jan. 1

Under the legislation, the new taxes would begin in January, 1942. Liberalized old-age payments would start in April, 1942, and continue until further legislation were adopted. A feature of the plan is a provision for an exhaustive study by the State Commissioner of Public Welfare of the benefits and

Continued on Page 2, Column 2

U.S. Destroyer Sunk on Convoy; Army Seizes Aviation Factory

Troops supervise work on vital defense job; General strike picture seen improved.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Although the national labor picture continued to supply spectacular elements today in the Government's seizure by the Army of the Air Associates, Inc., plant at Bendix, N. J., and the meeting of the National Defense Labor Mediation Board here to pick a jury in the coal dispute, only one major defense strike was left unsettled for the moment, that involving a walkout of 3,000 welders in West Coast shipyards.

Asked at his press conference today whether the strike situation was growing more or less serious President Roosevelt said that it tended to fluctuate irregularly and that while recently it had taken a turn for the worse it was still better than at the outset of the rearmament program.

Without referring specifically to the coal or Air Associates issue the President generalized that the situation was not so bad, but that it could and had been worse.

"Speaking generally, is the strike situation better or worse?" a reporter inquired.

Has Been Worse

If is not as bad as it was at one time, replied the President, but it is worse than it was recently.

He explained that he had no up-to-the-minute figures on the extent to which defense production may have been slowed by labor controversies, and therefore he was unable to speak specifically.

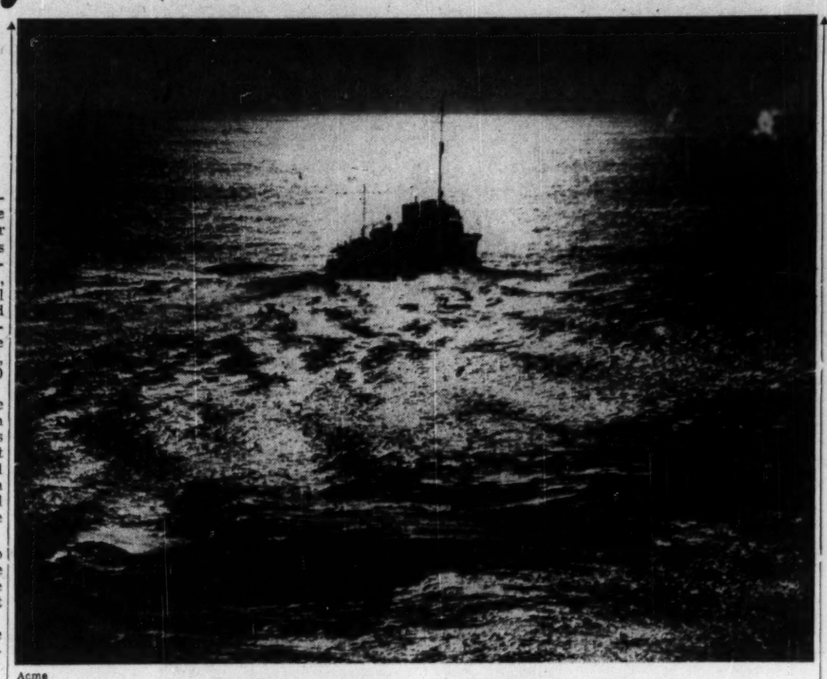
But he did agree that in some specific instances there had been a considerable slowing down as a result of labor stalemates.

The deepening gravity of international relations culminating in the sinking of an American destroyer is expected by officials to have a calming effect on industrial relations where the overall picture is held to be less dark than the impression caused by the dramatic clashes at a few dangerous points.

War Department officials take the position that any strike in a

Continued on Page 23, Column 3

Text of President's order: Page 23.



Acme

A Lonely Vigil on a Midnight Sea

It was a ship like this—perhaps on a night like this—in a Battle of Atlantic that the United States destroyer Reuben James was sunk off Iceland while on convoy duty. The ship shown here is the U. S. S. Broome taking part in night exercises off San Pedro, Calif. The Broome was a sister ship of the four-stacker Reuben James. Both ships date back to World War days.

Fate of crew in doubt—Roosevelt says issue unchanged—Support for policy increases.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The Navy Department's announcement today that the United States destroyer Reuben James was torpedoed and sunk while on convoy duty west of Iceland on the night of Oct. 30-31, with no word yet as to the safety of any of its crew of 126 men, brought these developments immediately in its wake:

1. President Roosevelt declared at his press conference that this incident—the first loss of an American warship in the war—would not alter the position or the policy of the United States. He said it introduced no new factor into the situation.

2. Every indication pointed to the fact that the sinking brings nearer a complete severance of diplomatic relations, already marked by the expulsion of all Nazi consuls, with Germany.

3. The prompt reaction in Congress was to rally increasing support behind the Government's defense measures. It was apparent that the repeal of the Neutrality Act would be hastened.

Isolationist View

Significant was the statement from Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee and leading isolationist critic of the Administration, who stated that the Navy had the right to expect that the Nation will back it up.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, characterized the torpedoing of the Reuben James as "evidence of the murderous and defiant attitude of the Nazis." He was confident that it would assure the prompt passage of neutrality revision, and others emphasized that the time for debate was at an end.

The view of some of the principal isolationists, such as Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, was that the United States could not interfere in war without expecting to run into trouble.

4. Both the White House and the Navy emphasized again that news of the sinking of German submarines would not be made public, but did not deny that Berlin might already have some cause to wonder what is happening to its U-boats.

5. In military quarters the view was advanced that the time may be near at hand when the Army Air Force will be called upon to co-operate with the Navy air arm to strengthen the Atlantic convoy and the search for enemy submarines. They would operate from Newfoundland, Greenland, and Iceland bases.

Third Warship Attacked

The Reuben James, the third American warship to be attacked—the Greer having been shot at and missed on Sept. 4 and the Kearny having been torpedoed but

Continued on Page 23, Column 2

Senate comment on sinking of Reuben James: Page 3.

Convoy role of sunken warship told by Providence reporter: Page 5.

Nazi Troops Smash Way Into Crimea; U. S. Exceeds Pledges of Aid to Soviet

By the Associated Press

Friday, Oct. 31

While the Germans today stated that the Russians were in full retreat in the Crimea and that the Red armies in the Donets Basin were being pushed back, the Russian official Tass Agency declared the German onslaught against the defense of Moscow had dwindled to attacks by small detachments, except to the northwest, where a strong offensive with infantry and tanks was in progress.

German armies of Field Marshal Gen. Fedor von Bock were apparently probing Moscow's defenses for weak spots at Tula and Volokolamsk in an intensification of the Central Front offensive, according to reports reaching London.

Volokolamsk itself, a cotton mill town 65 miles northwest of Moscow, was reported in German possession after changing hands three times in fighting begun Oct. 28.

Decisive repulse of all attacks upon the Russian defense arc before the capital was reported by the Soviet Government, which said workers of Tula, 100 miles south of Moscow, fought shoulder to shoulder with Red Army troops holding the left wing.

A modified pincer movement, rather than a frontal assault, apparently was the German strategy. The Russians were declared here to have countered with a determined right-wing offensive at Kalinin, 95 miles northwest of the capital, a Volga River city due north of Volokolamsk.

Stubborn Resistance

A Soviet Information Bureau communiqué did not stress this action, simply reporting that Russians "stubbornly fought the enemy in the Volokolamsk, Mozhaisk, Maloyaroslavets, and Tula directions" overnight.

Germans were said to be using tanks and aircraft for their main drive toward Tula, a munitions and iron-working center of 200,000 population in the broad valley of the Upa River.

Meanwhile, the break into the Crimea over the narrow Perekop Isthmus opened the way for the Germans to fan out over the "good tank country" to the south, according to Berlin. The forcing of the Isthmus was described in dispatches as one of the toughest assignments of the war.

It was a two-week job for the Germans to smash through five lines of casemates and a lacework of barbed wire, tank traps, mine fields, sheer concrete walls and trenches as deep as 45 feet in some places.

According to the German dispatches, the attackers used almost every weapon known to modern warfare — flame-throwers and grenade-throwing rifles included.

Strong Trench System

The Perekop Isthmus is a low-lying marshland with solid footing for only 12 miles or so near the west coast. Centered on this good footing was a trench system five miles long with complementary defenses.

The Germans spent weeks feeling out the defenses before the final assault was launched.

In the Crimea all men capable of bearing arms were reported to have been summoned for military training to reinforce the uniformed defenders against a German drive from the Ukraine.

Soviet sources said Red Army troops and marines were counter-attacking, aided by raiding planes of the Russian Black Sea Fleet, to protect the Black Sea Peninsula.

Germans assigned to the Donets Basin offensive east of the Crimea crossed an unidentified river and advanced two miles under cover of fog, it was said, but were hurled back into the stream by cavalry and infantry counterattacks.

Force of Nazi drive swings toward Caucasus: Page 7.

U. S. Yields Priority To Send Russia Arms

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 31

High officials said today that Army and Navy requirements were being sacrificed to a "minor degree" for the sake of diverting aerial and other reinforcements to Russia.

On the other hand, England, China, and British forces in the Middle East were said to be still sharing substantially in the American warplane output.

The Army and Navy, these sources said, had been consulted and concurred in measures adopted to fulfill the pledges of aid given Joseph Stalin by W. Averill Harriman, head of the American mission which visited Moscow last month.

Efforts to keep the Red armies in the field with American munitions will not be at the expense of imperiling Britain, either at home or in the Middle East, it was stressed.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Diplomatic precedent and protocol is lying in splinters over the American landscape today as the Administration pours forth its reasons to the American public for promising—and delivering—aid to Soviet Russia.

The memory of man scarcely runs to any other occasion when a Presidential emissary to another sovereign head of state promptly put his personal story of a diplomatic interview into a popular magazine in popularized literary style.

Harry Hopkins, the man who saw Joseph Stalin for President Roosevelt, was on the newsstands this morning in the American Magazine telling just what the potentate of all the Russias looks like, how he dresses, how he behaves, and how he feels about Hitler.

All Are Talking

In the past, American diplomats returning from important overseas conferences have been about as communicative to the general public as a Calvin Coolidge in a ladies' sewing circle. They brush off the approaches of the press with elegant disdain and let speculation run unchanneled by information.

But today practically every member of the recent American delegations to the Kremlin is talking about what happened, talking on the radio, in interviews, and in private gatherings where the atmosphere of being "off-the-rec-

Continued on Page 23, Column 1

Old 'Punkin' Face Lights Up As Halloween Parties Near

By Jack O'Lantern
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is the night when strange things happen up and down the land.

It is the night when grotesque little figures with weird faces move silently down dark streets and steal stealthily through back yards carrying strange lanterns which give an eerie light.

It is the night of Halloween when doorbells are rung by unseen fingers and youthful giggles are heard around corners and behind stone walls. It is the traditional night for playing pranks—harmless ones of course.

And don't forget that these fantastic creatures who come to your door are very hungry. A bright red apple or some toothsome sweet is all that is necessary to placate them—and they'll expect it.

Night of Parties

To the delight of childhood Halloween is more than ever this year a night of parties. And parties, as any youngster knows, means games, and "shows," and lots of good things to eat.

Somehow it took the adults a long time to figure out what youngsters would like to do on Halloween. They used to turn them out into the street as soon as they had had their supper and by the time that curfew sounded there was a lot of explaining to do in the neighborhood.

What had become of Mr. Jones' gate? Who put the "for sale" sign on the minister's house? What became of the Smith front door mat?

Fortunately there's not so much of that sort of thing any more.

In Boston where more than 100,000 children are annually the guests of Commissioner Joseph Timilty and the Boston Police Department at parties held in schools and public buildings all over the city, vandalism has been reduced about 50 per cent.

Fifty Parties

With 50 parties scheduled in all parts of the city Boston's Halloween bids fair to be as harmless a one as it has ever experienced. The affair begins at 7:30 and ends at 10:30 and plenty of cider, and doughnuts, and candy and ice cream are promised for all attending.

In Newton this year an all-city Halloween celebration will be held with 18 separate parties being held in six of the city's villages. Under the sponsorship of an All-Newton Committee the Newton parties will feature in addition to the usual Halloween antics a series of horrible parades, weather permitting.

The Recreation Department of the city under the leadership of Mrs. Ragna Hovgaard, supervisor, has completed arrangements for the Newton parties with village committees in each community.

Through Rupert Thompson, President, the Newton Chamber of Commerce has donated 90 gallons of cider, 185 dozen doughnuts, and 10 bushels of apples. The Men's Club of Newton Highlands is supplying prizes and movies for their parties.

Newton Group

The Newton Committee which arranged the party included F. E. Wilson, Commissioner of Recreation; Mrs. Hovgaard, Julius Warren, Superintendent of Schools; Arthur Swanson, Theodore Lockwood, who proposed the idea; Joseph B. Jamieson, Edward Fahey, Howard Whitmore, Capt. Nicholas Veduccio of the Police Department, Mr. Thompson of the Chamber of Commerce, and Lyman Whitcomb.

Picture on Page 2.

Free France: Silent Salute

By the Associated Press

Friday, Oct. 31

In the Motherland and territories that once were Free France, Frenchmen offered today varying responses to Gen. Charles de Gaulle's call for five minutes of silent, unmoving protest against the German masters.

Conscience, nationalism, fear, or self-interest under the new order dictated the nature and degree of the response and the sum of it may never be known to the world at large.

Vichy virtually ignored the call of the Free French leader. It is the capital of the German-dominated regime of Marshal Philippe Pétain.

The Pétain Ministry of Interior reported after a checkup in the Unoccupied Zone a half hour after the appointed time that the de Gaullist call had had no apparent results. It said that no incidents were reported anywhere.

Independent reports from Occupied France outside Vichy were not available nor was it likely that when they are they would provide an uninhibited version.

In London, General de Gaulle and his staff stood at attention in their headquarters.

A few hours before the appointed minutes Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, Commander of German forces in France, announced release of two French prisoners of war in payment for information given to the occupying authorities by their relatives.

Most of the uninhibited response to de Gaulle came from Frenchmen outside the German domain.

Flags on British warships at Alexandria were at half mast at 4 p. m. and the Commander of French warships interned there was invited implicitly to do the same. His response was still unknown.

Bulgars to Take Greek Area Under Prodding of Germans

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 31—King Boris of Bulgaria, at the behest of Germany, has announced Bulgaria's decision to flout national and racial considerations by annexing the Greek territory of Western Thrace.

The decision came almost at the identical moment that Turkey and Czechoslovakia were celebrating the anniversary of their existence as homogeneous national states, that the Arabs everywhere were rejoicing in Britain's formal recognition of Syrian independence, and that Greeks were commemorating the first anniversary of the national uprising against the wanton Italian invasion.

Thus Bulgaria has virtually burned its boats and made it impossible henceforth for the Allies to regard it as anything but an enemy, even though, owing doubtless to the widely prevalent Russophile tendencies, the Bulgarian Government still refrains from emulating Rumania and Hungary by sending an army to fight for Germany.

Massacres Charged

What is worse, however, than annexation is the allegation, officially made by the Greek Government, that Bulgarians have been indulging in wholesale massacres of Greeks in the annexed regions, particularly in Drama, where the vast majority of the population is definitely Greek.

Though the exact details are lacking, the territories that the Bulgarians have annexed appear to be mainly, if not wholly, those parts of Thrace which Germany adroitly placed under their control after the conquest of Greece.

These parts were admittedly Bulgarian once. One section formerly had some Bulgarians in it, until Greece and Bulgaria exchanged populations after the last war. Another—the corridor to Dedeagach—has always been claimed by Bulgaria in connection with its demand for access to the Aegean Sea.

The Greeks, however, citing the text of the peace treaties, have never admitted Bulgaria had any claim to more than an economic outlet.

German Hand Seen

Observers here, while unanimously condemning Bulgaria, take the view that, so far as annexation is concerned, King Boris was under the orders of Germany and could not have refused even if he had wanted to. Seeing that the Bulgarians were, and still are, reluctant to fight against Russia it was clearly in the German interest to

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Charges Fly Back and Forth as Boston Candidates for Mayor Address Voters

Mayoralty Drive Speeded As End Nears

Speeding their last-minute vote-getting drives, candidates in Boston's mayoralty contest today hurled personal charges at each other and bombarded the voters with spectacular assertions.

Only candidate not indulging in name-calling was former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, who continued to denounce the new law allowing a Mayor to succeed himself at City Hall. Mr. Nichols, it should be pointed out, has not been the target of bitter attack such as that which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin replied to in forceful language.

Blasting at both former Mayor James M. Curley and School Committeeman Joseph Lee for the character of their campaigning, Mayor Tobin nevertheless stuck to issues by declaring that upright, conservative, decent and orderly government is at stake. His administration, while not that of a superman, has been generous toward the poor and unfortunate, he held.

He called a "glaring misstatement" Mr. Curley's assertion that economies at City Hospital have lowered the quality of food served employees, and quality of the service. More money has been spent on the Hospital under his administration than under Mr. Curley's last administration, he added.

He described Mr. Curley as the "great breaker of promises." In proof of this his headquarters issued a statement quoting Mr. Curley as having said in the 1929 mayoral campaign: "I want to go back to City Hall to bring those poor unfortunate couples whose only sin in life is that they have lived too long, away from that dreary, desolate Long Island. I want to place them in 400 two-room cottages on top of Parker Hill so they may live the twilight of their existence under God's sunshine."

The Tobin statement held that "the reason the 400 homes weren't built was that the 400 couples didn't exist. Never in recent history have the old-age couples at the Long Island home numbered more than five."

Mr. Tobin scored Mr. Lee for the latter's colorful campaign of newspaper advertising as "a mudslinging politician."

The Tobin candidacy was strengthened this morning when the Boston Herald editorially called for his re-election. The Boston Post has already taken this same position.

Mr. Curley meahwhile declared that "financial overlords" of Boston had "plotted his political death," and asserted that Mayor Tobin is the "obedient and loyal servant" of "the bankers."

"The tinselled armor of the fabricated honesty and glittering shield of the pretended patriotism," the mellifluous Mr. Curley told his audiences, "have been torn away from the feeble form of the bankers' agent in this contest."

School Committeeman Joseph Lee continued his campaign of advertising in certain Boston newspapers with an assertion that "Tobin's object, like Curley's, is to get rich."

"A vote for Tobin is a vote for Curley," this candidate claimed, asserting that Mr. Tobin learned his politics from Mr. Curley. Mr. Lee also repeated the Curley cry that Mr. Tobin is "the bankers' puppet."

By a Staff Photographer

Massachusetts Solons Still Patient

Top—Senate President Angier L. Goodwin relaxes at his desk for a few minutes this morning after the all-night session which he hoped would result in prorogation.

Lower Left—House Speaker Christian A. Herter unperturbed by the deadlock which prolongs the session, already longest in Bay State history.

Lower Right—Senator Jarvis Hunt of North Attleboro, Republican Floor Leader, talks over the deadlock over old-age assistance with Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader.

Pranks Play Usual Part In Prorogation

Legislative Sidelights

Massachusetts Legislators — in continuous session a full day and night—still had sufficient pep to play the usual prorogation night pranks.

The house was turned into a glee club by Representative Walter A. Cuffe (D), of Lynn. With more volume than quality, the lower branch members sang "Auld Lang Syne," "Sweet Adeline," "Irish Eyes Are Smiling," and other old favorites.

Representative Cuffe, soloist in a Lynn church, sang solos several times. He also teamed up with Representative Stanislaus G. Wondolowski (D), of Worcester, to sing a duet of Santa Lucia. Two Italian songs were sung by the Worcester man in Polish, while the Lynn member sang in English.

Representatives of the old-age assistance forces seeking liberalization of benefits took no chances that the Legislature would slip over something without their knowing it. Several of them stayed throughout the long night snatching a few winks of sleep during recesses by stretching out on the long House gallery benches.

While the Senate remained quite staid, House members reverted to schoolboy pranks to pass the time. One Representative unsuspectingly walked under the House gallery only to be doused with a cupful of water.

Around the House chamber sailed bound volumes of legislative documents which are kept on the desks of each Representative. One member lost his shoes while he slept. They, too, were used as missiles.

So-called practice prorogation, however, took much of the edge off last night's affairs. Futile attempts to prorogue were made on Friday, Monday, and Wednesday nights, with some caper-cutting taking place on each night.

To the delight of the House, three of the four women legislators, Representatives Leslie B. Cutler (R), of Needham; Catherine E. Falvey (D), of Somerville, and Margaret L. Speare (R), of Newton, sang "In the Good Old Summertime."

Errand Boys? Sure, Say Councilors Glad of It

By De Witt H. John
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When Boston voters go to the polls next Tuesday they will elect along with a Mayor and two School Committeemen 22 "errand boys" to do favors for them at City Hall and to help them solve their family problems.

These "errand boys" are the members of the Boston City Council. This appellation is not used in any derogatory sense. It is accurately descriptive.

The Councilors publicly call themselves errand boys, and they are proud of it.

Their function in their own view is not to deliberate matters of high policy or otherwise constitute themselves an exalted tribunal of elder statesmen wisely guiding the City Government. They say their main function is to "do favors" for constituents.

Observers agree that whether or not it ought to be that way, it is that way. So when some Councilor arises from his seat in the dusty old Council Chamber and launches on a high-sounding speech, the initiated take it with a grain of salt.

Just a Safety Valve

They know the "boys" make speeches mainly to show constituents they are on the job, and to get their names in the papers. Publicity is a politician's stock in trade.

The initiated realize that what the "boys" say to constituents in the shabby back rooms on the fourth floor of City Hall, and how effective they are in getting City departments to do favors, is more important to the Councilor's future than what is said in pompous speeches. Usually the public speeches are just an emotional outlet anyway since all the important Council business is thrashed out in turbulent sessions in the Executive Committee Room—and not under the eyes of the hangers-on in the gallery.

All this is something to remember when you vote for a Boston Councilor next Tuesday. And Boston voters, by the way, will have a choice of 85 Council candidates scattered through the 22 wards.

Each ward has a Councilor who receives $2,000 a year and, in return, turns his home into a virtual settlement house, community center and employment agency. There have been exceptions, but—aside from Councilor Henry L. Shattuck of the Back Bay, who really is an elder statesman, is so considered by his colleagues and so conducts himself—this writer knows of no exception in the present City Council.

A notably frank discussion of a Councilor's duties took place on the floor of the Council some time ago after a "reformer" had publicly criticized the Councilors for being errand boys. One after another of the Councilors popped up to say they are errand boys and to tell just how they do it.

"We are errand boys, all of us," declared Councilor James S. Coffey of East Boston. "A remark has been made about work at Camp Devens. I have made 22 trips to Camp Devens then under construction and I have put 106 to work there, whose names I have filed away for future reference when I need them."

Vividly did Councilor Charles I. Taylor of Roxbury paint his duties. "I go the greatest pleasure I ever had in my life when a colored man came to my home, and said he had a family with three children for whom he was unable to provide, because he lacked an artifical leg. I assisted that colored man, brought him to a rehabilitation office in the State House, saw that he was brought to the City Hospital and paid for an artificial leg, so that he could go out and make a living for himself and his family."

An erstwhile husband needs to be persuaded to return home and support his family; a widow needs legal advice; a boy needs a job; a constituent needs to get into City Hospital—all these things does a good Councilor fix.

Interests of City at Heart

Speaking to the critical "reformer," Councilor Taylor exclaimed in the Council debate:

"I would like to have you go along with members of the City Council on their daily rounds, in their own homes and in the homes of the poor and needy people in this city, and I think you would see things in a very different light."

"I say to you in all seriousness," the Councilor thundered, "that we are honestly attempting to do a good job for the people we represent. Whatever the result of our efforts may be, deep down in our hearts we are trying to do a good job for the poor and helpless of this city."

This statement was both sincere and accurate.

To many citizens the Government is a borbidding mystery. The prosperous lawyer in West Roxbury 'phones his City Councilor if snow on the streets isn't removed soon enough, and so does the tenement dweller in Charlestown. Both of them expect the Councilor to see the right people.

If they need to get a permit for a service station through the City Council, or an application for soldiers' relief through the usual red tape, citizens may enlist the help of their Councilor in steering the matter safely.

Not All Lily White

Of course a Councilor's position can be misused. There is the story of the Councilor who was in the Mayor's office and happened to notice on the Mayor's desk a signed contract with a certain firm in his district for purchase of an expensive boiler. Knowing that red tape would hold up the contract for several days longer the wily Councilor copied down the details and hurried out to the boiler dealer.

"I can get your bid on that boiler accepted by the Mayor for $300," he told the dealer. The dealer "bit." The Councilor made $300. The contract was announced in a few days!

That the Councilors should be little more than lobbyists with City Departments and advisers of the poor and helpless is deplored by some students of Boston's Government. But this situation is produced by (1) the ward system of representation; (2) the scarcity of legal powers possessed by the body; (3) the inevitable demands of the electorate, and (4) the fact that the $2,000 salary usually does not attract men of affairs.

It is likely that matters will stay that way as long as the Council is made up the way it is today.

Monitor to Publish Election Roundups

Between now and Election Day, The Christian Science Monitor will publish a round-up of the City Council contests in Boston's 22 wards. A similar complete survey of the School Committee contest appeared in the two-star New England edition yesterday. Daily stories are summarizing the mayoralty campaign. Electoral results of all these contests will be reported with statistics and political news stories next Wednesday.

Job Sellers Going to Jail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., Oct. 31—House of Correction sentences for a former Lawrence school committeeman and a Boston salesman, both found guilty in connection with job selling charges in Lawrence, were decreed yesterday by Judge Edward F. Hanify of Superior Court.

Judge Hanify sentenced former school committeeman Joseph La Plante to 15 months and Emory F. Davis, Hub salesman, to six months in the House of Correction. He refused to hear defense counsel's arguments for further postponement of sentence. Both men were found guilty by a jury last month on charges of conspiracy to accept and solicit bribes.

More Rainfall Forecast for N. E.

Extended forecast for New England for the period 7:30 p. m. Friday, Oct. 31, to 7:30 p. m., Wednesday, Nov. 5, inclusive:

The temperature during the next five days will average near normal. Normals for the periods are: Boston and New Haven, Conn., 47; Nantucket, Mass., 49; Concord, N. H., and Portland, Maine, 43; Burlington, Vt., 42; Eastport, Maine, 41.

Normal temperature at the beginning of the period will fall to below normal at the middle, with warming to normal or above at the end of the period. Rainfall will be heavy, more than two-thirds of an inch, occurring Friday night and Saturday and again at the end of the period.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM RAIN COOL FAIR

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy this afternoon and tonight followed by occasional rain tonight, continued moderately cool with the lowest temperature about 42 degres; Saturday occasional rain, with little change in temperature; gentle easterly winds tonight becoming southeast and increasing to moderate Saturday.

Maine: Cloudy followed by occasional light rain in south portion tonight; Saturday occasional rain, little change in temperature.

For the Rest of New England: Cloudy followed by occasional rain tonight, continuing on Saturday, little change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Gentle easterly winds tonight shifting to southeast or south and increasing to moderate or fresh Saturday; weather cloudy with occasional rain and with light fog and fair visibility tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	43	45	Minneapolis	35	34
Chicago	49	44	New York	54	52
Denver	52	22	Norfolk	53	52
Kansas City	40	38	Philadelphia	49	44
Los Angeles	53	52	St. Louis	52	49
Miami	74	71	San Francisco	52	48
New Orleans	35	34	Washington	54	51

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 31.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 8:49 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Saturday, 9:12 a. m.; height 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:09 p. m.

Old-Age Compromise Finally Reached in Bay State Legislature

Continued from Page 1

costs of old-age assistance, the results of which would be reported to the 1943 Legislature.

Whether the Governor would sign it was not yet determined. It had been reported that he had warned legislative leaders that he would not sign a measure which did not provide at least $7,000,000 additional revenue. This sum would provide sufficient money to pay the additional cost and help cut the annual $4,000,000 deficit in the State old-age assistance fund.

A brief flurry occurred at noon today, when it appeared for a time that Federal objections to the measure would relay prorogation of the Legislature, but House leaders, with the assistance of the Attorney General's office, arrived at an amendment which they believe meets the Federal demand that the measure be definitely based upon the need of the aged recipient. Federal officials had charged that the plan discriminated between one class of recipients and another.

Opponents of the legislation, however, are fearful that the amendment may not eliminate Federal objections, and therefore may result in a Federal pnalty in in the form of withheld grants.

When the old-age assistance issue is out of the way, the only measures remaining before the Legislature will be a supplementary budget and several minor bills. The Secretary of State's office has estimated that the mechanics of engrossing the old-age assistance bill will take approximately three hours. Therefore, prorogation may not be reached before early evening.

Legislative leaders said they were determined to keep the lawmakers sitting until final adjournment of the 1941 session is possible, even if they have to sit into another evening without a break.

From early this morning until 11:30 a. m., the second Conference Committee worked to perfect a proposal. The Committee had been appointed at 4 a. m. by the House and Senate presiding officers after both branches refused to accept an earlier compromise plan brought out by the first Conference Committee.

Tax on Meals

The First Conference Committee brought out a plan under which old-age assistance benefits would be liberalized through making it mandatory upon local administrators to pay benefits sufficient to meet the cost of a State-prepared, living-standard budget. This Committee favored a 5 per cent tax on meals costing 75 cents or more. They said this tax would produce $3,000,000.

After considerable debate in the House, and somewhat shorter discussion in the Senate, this plan was rejected early today by a substantial margin.

Earlier in the all-night session, the Senate stood for a $40-a-month minimum benefit for single persons and a $65-a-month minimum for couples. This plan which actually became an old-age pension plan through a Democratic amendment was financed through a 5 per cent levy on meals over 50 cents and 6 per cent surtax on incomes.

This Senate plan differed sharply from a previous House-approved taxing program providing for a ½ of 1 per cent tax on earned income over $1,000, a 10 per cent tax on beano, and an increase in dog race taxes.

This difference led to the establishment of the First Conference Committee shortly before midnight.

During the long legislative sitting it was learned from Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, that the ½ of 1 per cent income tax for old-age assistance was regarded as unconstitutional, thus eliminating that proposal from legislative consideration.

In debate at noon today on the second compromise proposal, Representative King said his committee believes it had "a clear mandate to bring into the House a measure giving some additional benefits to aged people."

The Republican floor leader said the committee plan carried out that mandate.

Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston, one of the ardent supporters of liberalization and a member of the Conference Committee, urged adoption of the program, saying it was "equitable and just." He pointed out that if local government failed to pay the required minimum, the State's reimbursement will be withheld by the Federal Government.

Early in the long night session another month-old deadlock was dissolved when the Senate finally concurred with the House in electing John M. Cunningham, Boston Democrat, to succeed the ousted Councilor Daniel H. Coakley.

The Cunningham election gave the Democratic party numerical control in the Executive Council, but the new Councilor is understood to be a Saltonstall Democrat who is ready to support the administration. This support may be particularly important within another month when numerous lucrative State positions open for appointment.

The spectacular jam caused by the old-age assistance issue overshadowed the fact that the outgoing Legislature established a spending record of astounding proportions. Including the biennial State budget and the bond issues approved, the spending program reached $205,000,000, far in excess of any previous high.

The State budget for 1941-42 totals $185,000,000. A $15,000,000 bond issue was voted for elimination of water pollution in Boston Harbor. Another $4,700,000 bond issue was approved for construction of new piers in Boston harbor, while a third, totaling $2,000,000, was agreed to for State acquisition and expansion of the East Boston airport.

It's Halloween Tonight

By a Staff Photographer

They're Holding a Dress Rehearsal

These youngsters are getting ready for a lot of fun at one of the city-wide Halloween parties to be held in Newton tonight. Community parties such as these are helping to take the mischief out of an evening traditionally given over to playing pranks. Left to right: Wallace G. Strathern, as Little Lord Fauntleroy, Crawford Robson, in lion costume, and sister Deborah as a bunny.

Old "Punkin" Face Lights Up: Page 1.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Robert Stanley Ross, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Quincy, in the Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 8 p. m.

"The Biography of Tradition," the last in the series on "A Reinterpretation of Jacksonian Democracy" by Albert M. Schlesinger, Jr., of Harvard University. At the Lowell Institute, Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Admission by ticket only.

Saturday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Japanese Prints" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Friendship tour sponsored by the Boston Area Council of Churches. Sightseers will visit historic spots of the South Shore in a 100-mile tour. Bus leaves from in front of the Boston Public Library at 1:00 p. m. Charges, $1.50.

Illustrated lecture entitled "King of the Sierras." At the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m. The public is invited free.

French lecture sponsored by L'Alliance Francais." Prof. Jean Sesnec will have as his subject, "L'âme bretonne et l'esprit français."

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

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UPTOWN Shopping Guide
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Lindbergh Claims Crisis In U. S. Has Inner Origins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Declaring that the crisis the United States faces owes its origin and development to forces within it, rather than those without, Charles A. Lindbergh, featured spokesman for the America First Committee, brought cheers from 23,000 persons at Madison Square Garden here last night. It was Mr. Lindbergh's first appearance here since his Des Moines, Iowa, speech, in which he injected religious and racial questions in the debate on United States intervention in Europe versus nonintervention, which has divided the nation as it has never been divided in 25 years.

Mr. Lindbergh again called for a change of leadership in Washington, but stopped short of indicating how it should be made—whether now, when it could be done only through impeachment, or in 1944, when the next presidential election will be made. His indictment of the Administration was one of the strongest Mr. Lindbergh has made.

Other speakers at the meeting, which filled the Garden and overflowed into Forty-ninth Street, were Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana; John Cudahy, formerly Ambassador to Belgium, and John T. Flynn, Chairman of the New York Chapter of the America First Committee. Their appeal was for support to the forces fighting for retention of the Neutrality Act, repeal or modification of which is now being considered in Congress.

President's Own Words

Speakers, in their attack on President Roosevelt's policies toward the war, characterized by Mr. Lindbergh as "subterfuge," played heavily on the fact that just a year ago last night the President, in a compaign address from the same platform, assured parents of the nation that "your boys are not going to be sent into any foreign war."

The crowd in the Garden and several thousands without hooted and jeered references to President Roosevelt's policies and campaign declarations, interventionist organizations and individuals and statements that America was on the verge of a fight to save democracy in the outposts of Great Britain's Empire. They interrupted the meeting at several points, on the other hand, to cheer references to isolationist spokesmen, the proposal for a peace plan sponsored by this country and assertions that this was not America's war.

The meeting did not go unprotested, however. Pickets of the non-sectarian Anti-Nazi League marched into the streets near the Garden carrying placards opposing the America First Committee's policies, while Fight for Freedom Committee representatives handed out leaflets warning of the Nazi threat to world wide democracy.

Gets Great Reception

Mr. Lindbergh received a thunderous and protracted ovation both when he entered the Garden and as he started to speak. In what I believed to be the first time in any of his public pronouncements he said there was one thing which would be even more disastrous to the Nation than entrance into the war. That would be, he declared, a continuation of the "subterfuge, the confusion and the irresponsibility" with which the country has been "led along the road to war."

"The most fundamental issue today is not one of war or peace," he continued, "but one of integrity. Whether we go to war or whether we stay out, we have the right to demand integrity in the leadership of this Nation. Whether we are for intervention or whether we are opposed to it, we can unite in believing that if we have integrity in our leadership and confidence in that integrity, this Nation of ours is great enough to survive either in adversity or success.

"If we have confidence in that integrity, we will pass through these years ahead, whether they be years of peace or years of war, and emerge a stronger nation than we were when they began. As Americans, we never have and as Americans we never will, fear any foreign enemy. There is no danger to this Nation from without. Our only danger lies from within.

For Leadership of Integrity

"I appeal to all Americans, no matter what their viewpoint on the war may be, to unite behind the demand for a leadership in Washington that stands squarely upon American traditions—a leadership of integrity instead of subterfuge, of openness instead of secrecy; a leadership that demonstrates its Americanism by taking the American people into its confidence."

Mr. Lindbergh charged that President Roosevelt and his Administration have not tried to cultivate the confidence of the people.

"One month President Roosevelt tells us that the American Navy will see to it that England receives the arms necessary to defeat Germany and the next month he tells us that our battleships 'patrolling' those arms through the German war zone have been attacked without provocation," he said.

"President Roosevelt and his Administration have never taken the American people into their confidence. They preach about preserving democracy and freedom abroad, while they practice dictatorship and subterfuge at home. They used the phrase, 'Aid to the Allies,' to involve us in foreign war. They used the phrase, 'American defense,' to prepare us for foreign war. They used the phrase, "steps short of war," to lead us to foreign war. In place of our traditional American idea of a government run by the people, President Roosevelt has substituted the new concept of a people run by the Government.

Final Step Not Yet Taken

"But, for America, the final step into war has not yet been taken. Our Congress has not authorized a declaration of war, and national polls show that our people are overwhelmingly opposed to it. If we still had in fact, as well as in name, a representative government, we would be far from war today.

"The imminent danger of war lies in the action taken by President Roosevelt and his supporters. Without asking the consent of Congress, they placed our Navy in a position where American warships were certain to be attacked."

Mr. Lindbergh declared that if the United States entered the war, it would mean it would have to fight the strongest military power the world has ever known and probably would be forced to fight in both the Atlantic and Pacific at the same time. Such an undertaking, he held, would require armies of millions of men, transporting them to hostile coasts defended by "the best and most hardened armies of the Eastern Hemisphere" and on coasts, in the case of Europe, where the French and British and Belgian Armies combined were unable to hold.

Need Post-War Strength

"Suppose we were able to win such a war," he continued. "Would we still have the strength and desire to police the world with our armies in order to prevent a similar war in another generation? If we look forward to policing the world after this war is over, then we will almost certainly have to remain a totalitarian state in order to maintain the military efficiency for such a prodigious undertaking. If we do not intend to police the world, then what happened after the last war is an excellent indication of what is likely to happen again after the next."

Mr. Lindbergh saw the United States as "a nation of mixed races, of mixed religions, of mixed creeds" and declared no nation had ever been confronted with more difficult problems.

"Shall we inject into this picture the chaos and confusion of the greatest war the world has ever experienced?" he asked. "After all these generations of American independence for which we fought, are we now to submerge our future in the endless wars of the Old World? Is this the great American ideal toward which we have been striving all these years?"

Traditions Are Scrapped

Mr. Lindbergh charged that he and other spokesmen for noninterventionism had been the objects of "an insidious opposition"—that had made constant use of undercover methods; had fought in personalities and smearing campaigns, and not on issues; that had "discarded one American tradition after another, while it claims to be upholding the American way of life."

Senator Wheeler, leader of the Upper House factions opposing changes in the Neutrality Act, declared that arming of American merchant vessels was "not only dangerous, but inexpedient."

"The real purpose behind the stripping of the Neutrality Act is to create a war psychology to make an incident possible that would plunge the Nation into war," he declared.

"If President Roosevelt repudiates his election promises, as Willkie did his, I fear what the future holds for America and its democratic institutions. If our leaders repudiate their promises, as Hitler and Moussolini repudiate theirs, the American people will lose faith in democracy. They will turn to the man on horseback.

"Democracy is not decadent. Democracy will live and flourish. . . . It will live in the hearts of men and women who hate tyranny and oppression and will give their lives to safeguard it. It lives today all over Europe, and that is why Hitler, like Ghengis Khan and Attila and Caesar and Napoleon, will be consumed in the fire of his own making."

Appealed to U. S.

Mr. Cudahy again appealed for United States leadership in a peace movement and nominated Herbert Hoover as leader in the plan for a permanent peace settlement.

"Hitler would not dare oppose such an offer of mediation at this time, following the terrible casualties of the Russian campaign," he declared. "The German people had no stomach for this war at the beginning. They are heartily tired of it now and yearn for peace."

The great threat of American potential war power could be held over the heads of European powers to force peace negotiations, Mr. Cudahy asserted.

"They say there can be no peace with Hitler," he continued. "But Hitler is only a passing phase, and he would rapidly pass into eclipse if he dared to oppose the will of his generals and the German people to enter into peace negotiations."

Asserting that Hitler will not be beaten by oratory, Mr. Cudahy said the destruction of the Nazis would mean a defeat of Hitler's armies on the battlefields of Europe, which would, in turn mean, he added, an American expeditionary force of at least 8,000,000 men, with probably 2,000,000 casualties and the expenditure of at least $50,000,000,000.

Attacks Radio Chains

Mr. Flynn, chairman of the meeting, highlighted his address with an attack on the large radio chains, mention of which brought forth boos, hoots and catcalls from the audience. The meeting was not broadcast, but Mutual Broadcasting System made a half-hour recording of part of the meeting and played it on the air later in the evening.

Mr. Flynn excoriated the networks for not giving non-interventionist spokesmen equal time on the air with interventionists. He declared that for every hour the isolationists get on the airwaves, the other side gets 20.

A strong detachment of police guarded the Garden and vicinity. No one without tickets to the rally was permitted within their lines set up at Forty-eighth and Fifty-first Streets and Seventh and Ninth Avenues. The auditorium was scattered with people by 4 o'clock in the afternoon and by 7 o'clock the doors were closed and thousands gathered in Forty-ninth Street to hear the speeches by loudspeaker.

More Wings for Uncle Sam

Wide World

New Vultee Planes for Army and Navy

Part of the group of 123 Vultee planes which were delivered to America's fighting forces on Oct. 18 lined up at the Vultee plant in Downey, Calif. The planes are all of one type, trainers known as BT-13A. Fifty went to the Navy and the rest to the Army.

Machine Gun Plant Strikers Return on Aid-Defense Plea

By the Associated Press

Production at the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Company's machine gun plant in Plymouth, Mich., a suburb of Detroit, was resumed today by members of the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) in response to an appeal by U. A. W.-C. I. O. Regional Director Richard T. Leonard.

Approximately 1,400 union members last night approved a motion to return to their jobs at a mass meeting addressed by Mr. Leonard, who told the workers their strike was hampering the national defense program.

Mr. Leonard said he believed the dispute, which caused a shutdown of the Plymouth unit early Wednesday, could be settled without intervention of the National Defense Mediation Board. Negotiations with company officials would be continued, he declared.

The Union charged the Company hired women employees for machine work after agreeing not to hire women until a policy on the question had been negotiated. Also involved was a question of wage differentials between the Plymouth unit and two other Kelsey-Hayes plants in Detroit.

Washington — Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the OPM, sent telegrams to striking welders in Seattle and Los Angeles shipyards asking them to return to work immediately. The wires went to the United Independent Welders Organizations and also to American Federation of Labor unions. The walkout arose out of a demand by the welders at the recent A. F. of L. national convention for a separate organization with the A. F. of L. Opposition to this by the A. F. of L. national organization was followed by the welders' walkout on the coast.

Yesterday officials at the Alabama Ordnance Works at Childersburg, Ala., said 126 welders had left work in that plant.

Cleveland—The Lakeside Steel Improvement Company's Cleveland plant reopened after being closed since Oct. 16 by a strike of C. I. O. United Automobile Workers. The basis of the settlement was not announced but the management said it had not granted the Union's demand for a contract provision which would require discharge of union members who failed to pay their dues and keep in good standing. The concern employs 110 workers who harden and temper such defense items as gun mounts and airplane and tank parts.

Pittsburgh—Operations in Carnegie-Illinois Steel Mills at Pittsburgh were further restricted when pickets from the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee turned away from the plant many members who were delinquent in their dues. As a result the rolling mills, employing 4,200, were shut down. At the same time, cranemen walked out at the Homestead Plant. They explained they had a wage grievance, but gave no details. Because of the captive coal mines strike, operations of the mills already had been curtailed.

New Finds Indicate America Has Been Peopled 25,000 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—The Smithsonian Institution has just added another 5,000 years to the age of North America's ancestry.

This makes the American Indian a comparative newcomer and relatively speaking Columbus arrived only yesterday.

At least, according to latest geological and anthropological discoveries human beings have been distributed widely over the North American Continent and already developed a variety of distinct cultures for 25,000 years.

This is the view advanced by Dr. Kirk Bryan, Professor of Geology at Harvard University, in a bulletin issued by the Smithsonian Institution in which he assigns the approximate age of more than 25,000 years to objects of primitive art recently found in a New Mexico cave.

Dr. Bryan bases his conclusions in part upon the recent discovery of parts of a human skeleton, apparently of a young girl, lately found in Minnesota in silts deposited in a glacial lake.

This lake, it was shown by geologists, existed at least 18,000 years ago and with the parts of the skeleton were two shell ornaments and a stone knife. One of the shells is traceable to the Gulf of Mexico.

"This find," Dr. Byran says, "has been the subject of a lively debate among anthropologists ever since. At first it seemed impossible that human beings could have lived in North America so long ago. The fact that there was some sort of trading between Minnesota and the Gulf of Mexico before the end of the last Ice Age seemed even more incredible.

"Later artifacts of so-called Folsom man were found scattered over much of the continent, and geological evidence indicated that they dated back more than 20,000 years. But these discoveries did not add much validity to Minnesota's girl. If she had lived 20,000 years ago, she was a contemporary of Folsom man, but the artifacts found with her bones had no relation to the Folsom pattern.

"But the find in New Mexico's Sandia Cave shows that man has been in the New World more than 25,000 years, and that Sandia men probably was not the direct cultural ancestor of Folsom man.

"There seems no good reason to believe," Dr. Bryan says, "that the ancestors of the Minnesota girl may not have entered the continent contemporaneously with the coming of Sandia man.

"On such a supposition, ample time would be available to develop several unlike cultures by the time of the beginning of retreat of the Mankato ice sheet. Thus the disparity between the cultural objects found with the Minnesota girl and the Folsom and Sandia cultures might be explained, although their similarity to recent material still presents a problem.

"The marine shell found as an ornament with the Minnesota girl without doubt came from the Gulf coast, but if settlement had been so long established it might easily have been obtained through well-established trade between Minnesota and the Gulf."

Senate Blocks Rush Vote On Neutrality Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—A proposal by Senator Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas that the Senate vote at once on removing the Neutrality Act's shipping restrictions was blocked today by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, who said he would not agree to the unanimous consent procedure Mr. O'Daniel's plan required.

Senator O'Daniel had announced he would seek immediate action, which could be blocked by a single objection, immediately after Senator R. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illnois had concluded a speech in opposition to the pending legislation.

Senator Maloney declined to announce his own position on the bill, which would permit arming merchant ships and allow them to travel anywhere, but said that several Senators who wished to make speeches were not present today and should be given an opportunity to speak.

Senator O'Daniel asked for the vote after Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas of the Foreign Relations Committee had informed the Senate solemnly of the sinking of the United States Reuben James last night of Iceland.

Interrupting Senate debate on the pending legislation, Senator O'Daniel said:

"I am wondering if the men aboard that ship took the time to debate for days and days the question whether or not this nation was neutral. It seems to me the psychological moment has arrived for the Senate to seriously consider announcing its decision."

Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R), of Illinois, asserted in the Senate that the proposed revision would send the nation "full speed ahead, shooting its way into active participation in the second world war."

Administration leaders earlier had set Wednesday as the deadline for Senate action on revising the Act.

Ex-Officials in India Released From Prison

BOMBAY, Oct. 31 (AP)—As part of a general policy the Government of India has released from jail Bal Gangadhar Kher and Morarji Desai, ex-Premier and ex-Revenue Minister of Bombay Province.

New Geological Discoveries Take Oregon Far Back Into the 'Dawn Age'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Two geological discoveries—one of them disputing a long-held theory on the age of Oregon's scenic Oregon Caves, and the other the discovery of new fossil beds that may bring out new facts on Oregon's "dawn age" forest—were made known here recently.

The new fossil bed was discovered in Wheeler County in Central Oregon by Grace Palmer, a young high school graduate. Miss Palmer, who has discovered several new fossil beds in central Oregon which were subsequently investigated by geologists, plans to major in the study of the earth's ancient forests and plants, in college.

The fossil beds showed numerous impressions of sycamore-like leaves, and were located high on the face of steep cliffs apparently composed of the ashes of ancient volcanoes. The fossil beds were older than the John Day geological formation, which has been the subject of several investigations by geologists in the past, was indicated by the fact that they were underneath it. This indicates that the sycamore forest grew many ages earlier. The John Day formation was found to contain the silicified bones of three-toed horses, oreodonts (pig-like animals) and giant cats.

The theory that the Oregon Caves were formed countless ages ago was denied by geologists investigating the Kerby quadrangle in the southern part of Oregon. The geologists, members of a United States Geological Survey party, advanced the theory that the caves are not only comparatively young, but also still in the process of formation.

The geologists set the age of the caves at the beginning of the so-called "modern" geological age which extends back several million years. The natural scientists declare that at that time the entire Southern Oregon area was a vast inland sea and that the thousands of ancient sea animals called icthyosaurs were deposited at the site of the caves.

Subsequent elevation compressed the material into masses and water dripping through the growing cavities formed the winding passageways, stalactites and stalagmites that intrigue present-day visitors, the geologists theorized.

The geologists pointed out that the caves are still in the process of "growing" formations, while older caves are dry and all geological activity has stopped.

The party of geologists is mapping the entire Kerby quadrangle, an area of 750 square miles in the Siskiyou mountains.

England Gets Freighter

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—The new $2,277,000 American freighter China Mail, constructed at Chester, Pa., for the American Mail Lines' Pacific trade, has been turned over to England under the lend-lease act, marine circles said yesterday. The 9,600-ton, 16-knot ship, launched last May 24, completed her trial runs Oct. 13 and will make her maiden voyage in war service. She has been renamed the Empire Peregrine.

Sinking of Reuben James Aids Neutrality Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—A German torpedo in the Atlantic has once more strengthened the President's hands in the midst of the Senate debate on modifying the Neutrality Act.

This was the estimate of the situation gained from a flood of comment straightway issued on the sinking of the destroyer Reuben James, the second American warship hit by a torpedo in the neutrality fight.

Congressional comment fell into two patterns. Administration leaders declared the sinking clinched the argument that the United States is under attack and an undeclared war is on.

Isolationists took the position that the sinking was inevitable in view of the Navy's patrol duties and that it illustrated the unwisdom of sending vessels into the war zone.

Shift in Opposition

There were significant variations in the latter theme, however, wkhich seemed to indicate a possible later change of front in opponents of the Administration neutrality modification policy.

For example Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, a member of the Naval Affairs Committee who has sometimes voted with isolationists, said that the Navy has a right to expect that the "Nation will stand behind it." He said that "it isn't a question of whether the mission of the destroyer was wise or unwise.

"I feel that under present law, in the absence of a definite prohibition from Congress, the President has a right to order the Navy to any duty he things essential for national defense," Senator Gillette said.

"It isn't a question of whether it is wise or unwise. The ship and its men were proceeding under orders they had to obey.

Right to Expect Support

"The men have a right to assume their Nation will stand behind them. That does not mean I am indorsing their mission as I do not know what that mission was."

Senate Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky told reporters:

"On the surface, without details, it looks as if the Nazis are determined to drive us off the high seas and I do not believe the American people are ready to be driven off."

Senator Chan Gurney (R) of South Dakota asserted the incident "clinches the argument for complete and immediate repeal of the Neutrality Act."

Answer Sought

Isolationist Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin called for the Nation to "get busy and find the answer" to submarines and air bombers, "before we start a shooting war on a big scale." He argued that the shooting was further evidence that thearming of merchant vessels would be ineffectual.

Other comment:

Chairman Tom Connally (D) of Texas of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

"The outrageous sinking of the Reuben James in our own defensive waters is another evidence of the murderous and definant attitude of the Nazis. This dastardly act of aggression must be avenged. This ought to assure prompt passage of the pending bill reassuring our rights under international law and our determination to maintain American rights on the seas."

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri: "We can expect such things when we have warships in the war zone."

Senator George W. Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska, on learning of the sinking of the destroyer Reuben James, said he is "ready to vote now" in favor of the bill to repeal Neutrality Act shipping restrictions.

Senator Norris previously was listed as undecided on parts of the bill, although he had declared himself in favor of arming merchant ships. His announcement assured the Administration of 46 votes for the bil lto 31 for the opposition.

Senator Elbert D. Thomas (D) of Utah, said the sinking offers "definite proof that Germany is now attacking the United States" and that this country must be "prepared to meet incident with incident." Senator Thomas told reporters that the incident was not sufficient cause for a formal declaration of war but that "we must be prepared to meet this attack." He pointed out that the sinking of the wah vessel brings to three the number of American destroyers that have suffered submarine attacks.

Called Inevitable

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio declared that sinkings are "an inevitable result of a shooting war." He added that attacks on United States vessels are to be expected if the vessels are on convoy duty.

Senator Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois said the sinking "is further proof of a well-designed Nazi scheme and terroristic plan to drive all naval and merchant vessels, regardless of nationality, off the Atlantic seaways."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota said the fate of the Reuben James was regrettable. But, he added, "you can't expect to walk into a bar room brawl and hope to stay out of the fight. That's what the Administration apparently hopes to do."

Indiana State's Freshmen Feted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TERRE HAUTE Ind.—The freshman at Indiana State Teachers College is no longer the forgotten man at the school. After studying school records of the freshman class President Ralph M. Tirey of the college declared too many freshmen dropped out of school each year. He said many stopped school because of nostalgia.

So he asked teachers of the school to give more attention to freshmen. He himself had a big party to which were invited the freshmen and members of the faculty. Both groups of people came and as a result the 1941 freshman class at State is strong in enrollment, attendance and as boosters for the school.

The school makes a bid for fame through its library of nearly 150,000 volumes for only one teachers' college in the world has a larger one and that is Columbia University.

The 1941-42 freshmen, who at President Tirey's party really learned their school, are distinctly proud of their library and its world-wide fame.

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Didn't See the Light? Pennsylvania Knows

HARRISBURG, Oct. 31 (AP)—Motorists caught running a red light in Pennsylvania after Jan. 1 may be able to talk back to the cop—if they know the law.

Secretary I. Lamont Hughes of the State Department of Highways has notified municipalities that a new law soon becomes effective which requires four signals on standards—no overhanging ones allowed—at busy intersections with a specified color sequence of red, yellow, and green.

"Traffic signals which do not conform to the requirements of the Motor Vehicle code after Jan. 1 will be illegal and unenforceable," he said.

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Onions and Turnips to Join Flowers for Decorations

By Jessie Ash Arndt

New England Woman's Club Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Turnips and onions, kale and cauliflower, have come out of the kitchen and this Thanksgiving will supplant chrysanthemums and roses as centerpieces on the festive board.

To be sure it will not be the first time vegetables have replaced flowers in decorative arrangements but seldom has there been more interesting variety suggested in their use than was shown in the centerpieces displayed by members of the Federated Garden Clubs of Massachusetts yesterday at their annual luncheon at the Copley-Plaza.

Two old egg baskets formed the center arrangement at the head table. In them were egg plant, purple cabbage, pomegranates, purple plums, radishes, Tokay, seedless and Ribera grapes; long red peppers, oak and pear leaves, dried red corn and kaffir corn. Garlands down the sides were of grapes, pears, Russian olive branches and purple onions.

Midway between the center and each end of the table were two pairs of old wooden cranberry scoops in which were plums, purple onions, radishes, pears and cranberries, with Ribera grapes, red peppers, dewberry and blackberry vines on top. The end decorations were single scoops with cranberries pouring out of them; apples, crab apples, pears and yellow grapes inside and vines hanging down in front against the white cloth.

Mrs. Francis Warren Mitchell of the Garden Club of Hingham and Mrs. L. Joseph Eno of the Haverhill Garden Club, designed it to symbolize the abundance of the harvest season.

One first prize for smaller table arrangements went to Mrs. William A. Rolfe of Boxford. On a flat wicker tray she had arranged a red cabbage with the leaves turned back like a rose; bunches of kale shading from green to orchid; purple top turnips, a few green pea pods, some of them open, and a green pepper, making a centerpiece, delicate in color and fragile in appearance.

The other first prize went to Mrs. Robert Barton of Foxboro who had used red peppers, onions in graduated sizes, white gourds in various shapes and a cauliflower for an arrangement on dark magnolia leaves in an antique clover-shaped silver container.

One of the arrangements awarded a second prize resembled a swan boat. A large silver dish was the base on which a delicate crook-necked green gourd rested gracefully, resembling a swan with its head turned back over one wing. Tokay and seedless grapes with sprays of ivy over the top completed the centerpiece, which was arranged by Mrs. John Nordblom of Stony Brae Club, Quincy.

Other second prize winners were Mrs. Austin Benton of Newton Center; Mrs. Leigh Nesbit, of Wellesley; Mrs. Norman Wright, Newton Lower Falls; Mrs. Charles B. Cobb, Swampscott Little Garden Club.

Third awards went to Miss Sarah Libbey of West Roxbury, Mrs. James G. Fenton of the Lawrence Garden Club and Mrs Fred Allen of East Norton.

The Federation this season will provide Christmas decorations for the two hospitals at Camp Edwards and the general hospital at Ford Devens, in the wards and recreation houses. Mrs. Herbert B. Hosmer of Concord is in charge for Fort Devens and Mrs. Sherman Whipple of Brookline and Mrs. Bernard Webber of Bedford for Camp Edwards, and a minimum of 1,000 greens will be required.

Heavy Rainfall Told in Forecasts

Although Old Sol burst out in all his finery about noontime today, the weather man in Boston still clung to his contention that Hallowe'en parties and week-end football games would probably be carried on under a mantle of heavy precipitation from the skies.

Prospects are that the moist blanket hanging over the Nation from the Gulf to Canada will provide the greatest rainfall the region has had in many weeks. In the last 24 hours two thirds of an inch had fallen in New England, with instruments indicating that it would be continued through the next three days.

The warm spell is expected to be broken late Saturday. Lowest temperatures tonight will probably be slightly higher than 40.

Vermont MSS Called Schubert's

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 31 (AP)—Original music manuscripts believed by musicologists to be the first by Franz Schubert ever discovered in the United States are under study here.

They are owned by Dr. William Raab of the Vermont College of Medicine, who said last night they had come into his family's possession years ago through his great grand uncle, the poet Franz von Shober, a friend of the composer.

Dr. Raab said that Dr. Richard Stoeher, head of the music department at St. Michael's College and for 30 years professor at the Vienna State Academy of Music, had identified the manuscripts recently as genuine Schubert.

Dr. Raiguel Heads Talk Series Again

Dr. George Earle Raiguel, lecturer on national and international affairs, will be the speaker again this year at a series of eight lectures for the Boston Children's Friends Society.

The lectures will be given at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street, Boston, and will be under the supervision of Mrs. Samuel S. Stevens and Mrs. Thomas M. Claflin, members of the Boston Children's Friends Board.

By a Staff Photographer

Orchids Give Way to Cabbage and Turnips

Top: A Centerpiece of cabbage, kale, cauliflower, peas and turnips awarded a first place at the annual luncheon of the Massachusetts State Federation of Garden Clubs. It was arranged by Mrs. William A. Rolfe of Boxford. Bottom: Swan centerpiece formed of green gourd, grapes and ivy, given a second award at the luncheon. Mrs. John Nordblom of Stony Brae Club, Quincy, arranged it.

Spectacular Sky Show On For November

The November sky picture is interesting because it contains some stars of both the summer and winter seasons according to the monthly report of the stars prepared by the Hayden Planetarium of the American Museum of Natural History for The Christian Science Monitor.

Early in the evening sky many conspicuous summer constellations may be seen descending in the west, while the winter star groups are climbing out from beyond the eastern horizon. Against this background of stars the moon and planets offer a striking spectacle. And this month five of these brilliant neighbor worlds may be seen.

The brightest planet of all is Venus, which shines high above the southwestern horizon at sunset. On the 15th Venus crosses the meridian at 3:07 p. m. (E. S. T.) and does not set until about three hours after sunset. It is moving steadily east of the sun and will attain its greatest eastern elongation of the 23rd when its magnitude will be —4.0.

In the eastern sky the planet Mars appears well above the horizon at sunset. On the 15th it crosses the meridian at 9:04 p. m. (E. S. T.). It has a magnitude of —1.5 and sets about three hours before sunrise. Mars reaches a stationary point and ceases to retrograde on Nov. 12.

Shortly after sunset, Saturn, the ringed planet, rises in the east. On the 15th it crosses the meridian at 11:54 p. m. (E. S. T.). On the 17th it is in opposition to the sun and rises at sunset. Its magnitude will then be about 0.1.

Jupiter, the largest planet in the polar system, rises about an hour after sunset. On the 15th it crosses the meridian at 1:38 a. m. (E. S. T.) and has a magnitude of —2.3, being the most prominent planet in the sky after Venus has set.

Mercury, the most elusive of the five planets, reaches its greatest angular distance west of the sun on Nov. 12 and may then be observed in the eastern sky before sunrise. It then rises about two hours before the sun, being 19° above the southeast horizon at sunrise. Its magnitude will then be —0.3.

Sky and Telescope Magazine

The November Overhead Outlook

Above are the stars for November as seen from mid-northern latitudes at 9 p. m., Nov. 7; 8 p. m., Nov. 23. Magnitudes are indicated by the sizes of the disks marking the stars, and the names of those of first magnitude are shown.

G.O.P. Women Plan Lectures On Air Raids

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, as its share in one phase of the civilian defense, is offering a course of lectures on Air Raid Precaution, open to the public and free of charge. Beginning on Tuesday, Nov. 4, at 10:30 a. m., the course will be held every Tuesday thereafter through Dec. 23, omitting Nov. 11. Classes will be in the Assembly Hall of the clubhouse, 46 Beacon Street, Boston.

Mrs. Isaac Patch of Gloucester, a member of the club and Director of women's defense activities for Region 4, is Chairman of the course, being assisted by Mrs. Stanwood G. Wellington of Chestnut Hill, Club President, and Mrs. Helen Patch Gray of Gloucester, Chairman of Women's Defense Activities of that town. The program as outlined will be given by speakers who are experts in their fields and most of them graduates of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School.

Mrs. Wellington will preside at the opening lecture and Mrs. Robert Homans, Chairman of the Women's Division of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety, will formally open the course. Mrs. John Amory, Chairman of Women's Defense Activities in Wenham, will speak on "Organization of Air Raid Precaution" and Mrs. Helen Paul, State Director of Wardens of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, will speak on "Black-out."

On Nov. 18, Mrs. Robert Merriam of Lexington, District Warden of that town and a graduate of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, will speak on "Duties of an Air Raid Warden," and Mrs. Dorothy Downes, instructor in the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, will discuss "Incendiaries and Fire Prevention."

On Nov. 25, Mrs. Gray will speak on "Gas Defense" and Mrs. Charles Batchelder, Jr., of Milton and graduate of the Massachusetts Women's Civilian Defense School, "High Explosive Bombs and Shelters."

U. S. S. Laffey Launched

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP)—The 1,700-ton destroyer U. S. S. Laffey was launched yesterday by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company, the first of 14 Bristol-type destroyers being constructed at the plant.

Flouting of the Civil Service Law Is Charged by Rhode Island Group

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31—Charges that the Democratic State Administration of Gov. J. Howard McGrath is attempting to "circumvent and flout" the State civil service law passed under the Republican administration of former Gov. William H. Vanderbilt have been raised again here with the demotion of three veteran employees of the State.

Latest charge was brought this week by the Young Republicans of Providence. Citing a series of personnel changes made in various State departments, the organization adopted a resolution which read: "We especially condemn the present practice of the State administration and the Director of the Department of Public Works in demoting State employees who have served this State faithfully for more than ten years."

Recent changes included demotion of a maintenance engineer and a maintenance foreman to lower ratings. As a result of a shake-up in the staff of the Unemployment Compensation Board a special health department counsel, who happened to be a Republican, was dropped for "lack of funds." Subsequently the position was filled by another applicant.

The demotion section of the civil service law is one which has not yet been tested in the courts. Charles H. Cushman, Director of the Civil Service Department, explained this week that he was empowered to do no more than ask for the reason for the demotion and then request that an attempt be made to find a similar position for the demoted individual in another department. In most of the recent cases no similar positions in other departments were available.

Although he has supported the idea of civil service, Governor McGrath has been hostile to Rhode Island's present civil service law since he ran his successful campaign for the Governorship last fall. He was particularly critical of the fact that an applicant from outside the State occupied the post of Civil Service Director and that several higher positions in the administration which he considered to be "policy making positions" had been blanketed under civil service.

Under the Governor's guidance, several changes were made in the civil service set-up by the Legislature last spring. The position of Motor Vehicles Registrar, for example, was taken out of its civil service rating and restored as an appointive post.

Now that Republican individuals and organizations are training their guns once more on the issue of civil service, the matter promises to be a major campaign issue in 1942, as it was in 1940 and in 1938.

Pawtucket Stadium

A series of daily articles in The Providence Journal continues to turn up heretofore unpublished information about the financial status of the State's second largest city, Pawtucket.

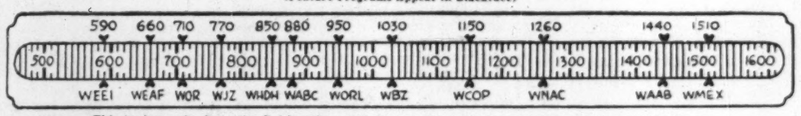
One of the articles published this week charged that the Hammond Pond Stadium in Pawtucket, now under construction, eventually would cost $1,100,000 or more. This sum is greater than the cost of the Yale Bowl, the Harvard Stadium or the football stadium at Notre Dame University, none of which cost as much as $1,000,000, the article says.

In spite of this difference in cost, the article explains, the Pawtucket stadium is designed to seat only 15,000 persons whereas the others mentioned for comparative purposes seat upward of 50,000 persons.

Work began on Hammond Pond five years ago, in 1936, when the city purchased three tracts of land. At that time Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket explained that the Federal government would spend $500,000 on the project and that the city would be required to put up only $100,000. "That is a bargain in any man's land," the Mayor said.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 Interview	"Orphans of Divorce"..	"Against the Storm"	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:15 The Music Box	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Musical Program	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots"	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:45 Senor Tellez	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Bob Chester's Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:00 Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Bob Chester's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Concert Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	"Spotlight Bands"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"Five O'Clock Special"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	'Jack Armstrong'; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	Musical Roundup	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Political Talk	Political Talk
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Political Talk	"Alpineers," orchestra
6:30 Treasury of Song	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World of Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Political Talk	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Political Talk
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Political Talk	News of the World	Political Talk	Five Star News
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Political Talk
7:45 Gang; songs; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00 Kate Smith; Donald	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	Political Talk	Political Talk
8:15 Crisp, drama; vocalists; orchestra;	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	Political Talk	Musical Program
8:30 guests; E. Davis	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Information, Please"	Political Talk	Political Talk
8:45	Service Men's Contest	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Political Talk	Political Talk
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laughton; Shirley Ross; orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	House"; variety		"Classical Album"
10:00 "Hollywood Preview"; drama	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Wings of Destiny";	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15	G. F. Harrison, cond.	dramatic sketch	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:30 Political Talk	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Variety Show; Ralph	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orch.
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Jack Starr Hunt	Harry James' Orchestra
11:30 Music; Howard	"Music You Want"	Postview of "Sons of	Premiere, "Birth of the	"Day's End"
11:45 Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Fun"; interviews	Blues"; C. Ruggles, m.c.	"Day's End"; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes";	"Musical Clock"; News,	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	George and Dixie, songs,	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"; music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Morning Toast; music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Revue	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Hits and Encores	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Young Americana	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; music	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 in the Making"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 "March of Youth";	"Milkwheel"; music	Reflections in Rhythm;	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio Program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	orchestra; vocalists	show, with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "March of Youth"	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; 'Kay Thompson; music; drama	Four-H Club	"Lincoln Highway"	Political Talk	Singing Strings
11:15	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	"Fun Americana"	Letter-Quest; music
11:30 Voice of Broadway,	"Two Men and a Girl"	"Saturday Vaudeville"	Political Talk	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	Weather; Cowboy Songs	with Jim Ameche; orch.	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Theater of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 D. Montgomery; or.	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama	"Superman"	"Call to Youth"	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Tom Mix"	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News Service	Four-H Club Achievement Day Program	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 The Music Box		"George and Dixie"	Notre Dame-Army football game	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 The Music Box	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies		Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45 Princeton - Harvard	News	Yale - Brown football	Notre Dame-Army football game	"Before Game Time"
2:00 football game	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	game		Boston University-
2:15 Princeton - Harvard	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	Yale - Brown football	Notre Dame-Army football game	American International football game
2:30 football game	Joseph Gallichio's Orch.	game		
2:45 Princeton - Harvard	Northwestern - Minnesota football game	Yale - Brown football game	Notre Dame-Army football game	Boston University- American International football game
3:00 football game				
3:15 Princeton - Harvard	Northwestern - Minnesota football game	Yale - Brown football game	Notre Dame-Army football game	
3:30 football game				
3:45 Princeton - Harvard	Northwestern - Minnesota football game	Yale - Brown football game	Notre Dame-Army game	
4:00 football game			Government Girl	football game
4:15 Princeton-Harvard	Northwestern - Minnesota football game	Yale-Brown game	Agricultural Talk	Boston Univ.-American
4:30 "Around Britain";		Sports Comments	"It's a Dance Time"	International game
4:45 interviews	Northwestern - Minnesota football game	Network	"It's Dance Time"	Melody Mirror
5:00 N. E. to the Colors		Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 N. E. to the Colors	Northwest'n-Minnesota	Music for Everyone	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 Radio Bulletin	Glen Miller's Sunset	Recital Period	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 Political Talk	Serenade	Business Drama	Sports Matinee	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	Political Talk
6:15 Football Summary	Lum 'n' Abner	Football Roundup	Political Talk	"Dance Time"; talk
6:30 Elmer Davis, news	Sports Digest; Defense	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	News Review	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 "People's Platform";	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Political Talk	Political Talk
7:15 Informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Dance orchestra	Five Star News
7:30 Concert Orchestra,	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 H. Barlow, cond.	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	Singing Strings
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"Soldiers' Quiz"; Manchester, N. H., Air Base	Round Table discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Meet the Band"	Knickerbocker Playhouse		Round Table discussion
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Dance Music
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	goyle; dramatization	quiz program	orchestra; soloists	E. Coopersmith, piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	"Frontline Headlines"	Political Talk	"Birth of Blues" pre-	Pages From the Classical Album
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Raymond Scott's Orch.	Political Talk	miere; guests; orch.	
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Political Talk	News Service	Pages From the Classical Album
9:45 "Saturday Night	direction Frank Black	Political Talk	Chicago Theater of	
10:00 Serenade"; music,	Hemisphere Revue; va-	Sports; Newsreel	"Naughty Marietta";	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	riety show; soloists; or.	Cong. Henry Jackson	Marion Claire,	Dance orchestra
10:30 Juan Arvizu, songs	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"Microphone Tours";	soprano; John Carter,	U. S. Marines
10:45 News; Sports	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra	"This Is Washington"	tenor; orch.; speaker	"Alpineers"; orchestra
11:00 Weather; Dance	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Time; Howard	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Lewis F. Lavers, talk	Dance Orchestra
11:30 Jones' Orch.; Blue	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	"Riverboat Revels"; or-	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Barron's Orch.	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	chestra; vocalists	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 1

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

2:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m. — Brazilian World News (in Portuguese).

7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.

9:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

5 p. m.—News in Spanish: Hollywood Highlights; Rhythmic Melodies; Viennese Ensemble.

6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Three Suns Trio.

7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Melodic Strings; Glenn Miller's Orchestra.

8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

9 P. M.—News in Spanish; Salon Music; "Melodie Fantasy."

10 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is . . ." VLQ7, 11.88 meg, 25.2m.

London—5:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Berlin—6 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.

Berlin—6:30 p. m.—Irish Concert Hour. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12meg, 25m.

London—7:15 p. m.—A Feature Program. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English; "The Week in Hungary," HAT4, 9.12meg, 32.8m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLG4, 15.10meg, 19.8m; JZJ, 11.80meg, 25.4m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg, 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg, 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg, 49.7m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58meg, 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg, 25.5m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English period. RV96, 15.18meg, 19.7m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Radio-Theater: Selections from the Operettas: "The Merry Widow," "The Count of Luxemburg," Lehar; "The Chocolate Soldier," Oscar Strauss. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31.3m.

London—10:00 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.

Rome—10:30 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81meg., 25.4m.; 2RO6, 13.30meg., 19.6m.; 2ROS 17.82meg., 16.8m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.; DZD, 10.54meg., 28.5m.; DXP, 6.03meg., 49.7m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Christian Science Program For Sunday, Nov. 2

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, November 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL and WRUW 11.79mc (25.4m) and 17.74mc (16.9m). Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7 p. m.—WRUL and WRUW 6.04mc (49.6m) and 11.79mc (25.4m). Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Skipper Edwards of U. S. Destroyer Reuben James Popularly Known as 'Tex'

Convoy Role of Sunken Warship Told by Providence Reporter

By Charles H. Spilman, Jr.,
Providence Bulletin Staff Reporter

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31—I messed for two weeks aboard the U. S. destroyer Reuben James, sunk last night on convoy duty.

She was on convoy duty when I was with her, convoying U. S. ships with supplies for our defense bases in Iceland.

She was one of the oldest destroyers now on active duty in our Navy, having been commissioned first in 1920, but had been reconditioned since the beginning of the emergency.

Popularly Known as "Tex"

The Reuben James was in a protected Fjord near Reykjavik, Iceland, refueling, when the destroyer to which I had transferred from the carrier glided up and made fast beside her. Across the few inches separating the bridge wings of the two destroyers, Lieut. Commander H. L. Edwards of the Reuben James stretched his hand to the skipper of the second ship.

I had seen "Tex" Edwards once before last spring, when Navy Secretary Frank Knox came to Newport to address the graduating class at the Naval War College. . . . A big, bluff, hearty man from Texas, he was greeted as a friend by every officer who passed, from Admiral down to Ensign.

The Navy knows him as "Tex," but his name is Haywood L. Edwards. He entered the Navy in June, 1922, and was commissioned an Ensign after graduation from the Naval Academy, on June 3, 1926. The belt buckle we wears is enameled in red, white and blue, a souvenir of his service on the United States Olympic wrestling team.

Captain Edwards—he is a Lieutenant-Commander but as Commander of the ship he takes the title of Captain—invited me down into the ward room of the Reuben James that first night near Reykjavik.

From that time I remained aboard the Reuben James for a little over two weeks. I watched Captain Edwards, his officers and crew rehearse twice a day what they would do if a submarine should attack.

Picture of Reuben James

On one wall of the ward room were crossed cutlasses. Across, on the door of the linen closet, was a picture of the seaman Reuben James interposing his head beneath the cutlass of a pirate to save the life of Capt. Stephen Decatur.

There were frequent discussions about seaman Reuben James. Had there really been such a seaman and had he actually done the act of bravery which saved Decatur, as described on the shiny brass plate beneath the picture?

Navy tradition said "yes." Recent investigation in navy records says "no."

In the ward room also was the automatic radio phonograph which was the pride of the ship. It was wired to loud speakers in all parts of the ship so that the crew as well as the officers could enjoy it.

There was classical music and songs from musical comedies, but the records I remembered best were two played for the benefit of the crew, and played frequently. They were: "A Chicken Ain't Nothing But a Bird," and "Boogy, Woogy Bugle Boy of Company B."

There was a collection of about 200 records, but those two constantly cropped up as request numbers.

Famous Whaling Craft Is Floated For Last Voyage

SOUTH DARTMOUTH, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP) — The 100-year-old whaling vessel, Charles W. Morgan, "moored" for years in a sand foundation as a nautical museum, was floated today in preparation for her last voyage.

The Morgan, known in marine circles as the last of the sailing ships to put out of New Bedford to hunt whales, will be towed—as soon as it is certain her condition permits—to Mystic, Conn., to become enshrined again as a symbol of a bygone era.

Coast guards and a contractor's gang worked for a month to pry the ship loose from her specially-constructed berth on the shore of the Round Hill estate of Col. E. H. R. Green, wealthy son of Hetty Green, famed financier.

The Morgan was damaged in the 1938 hurricane, and funds to keep her in shape were lacking after the passing of Colonel Green. Rather than see her fall apart, the Marine Historical Society took her over for removal to Mystic.

N. E. Advertising Executives Elect

Henry M. Healy of the Holyoke Transcript-Telegram is the new President of the New England Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

Also elected at the Association's annual meeting recently were Charles J. O'Connor of the New London (Conn.) Day, Vice-President, and Harold C. Allen of the Brattleboro (Vt.) Reformer, Secretary-Treasurer.

Named to the Executive Committee were Arthur T. Brush of the Manchester (N. H.) Union-Leader, retiring President; Carl O. Gustafson of the Newport (R. I.) Daily News, David R. Daniel of the Hartford (Conn.) Times; Gerald T. Higgins of the Lewiston (Maine) Sun-Journal, Gardner Campbell of the Wakefield Item and William J. Murphy of the Rutland (Vt.) Herald.

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By a Staff Photographer

Off Beaten Path in Wellesley

Top—Panoramic view of Fuller Brook, Wellesley's fast-growing, medium-priced home development.

Below—One of the 30 or so completed homes in Fuller Brook, on Brook Road, off Washington Street. The developer is Ralph O. Porter. He has foundations in for 17 more houses.

New Developments of Houses Found in Unexpected Places

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some new home developments you just happen to stumble upon when you're looking for something else. Such is Fuller Brook, a community of about 30 finished houses and 17 more under construction in Wellesley.

Other developments you would never see unless you were making a definite search to find them. Such is Angleside, tucked away alongside the Charles River in an isolated spot in Waltham.

That is the fun of home seeking these days. For besides these semi-isolated and isolated communities that put a zip into week-end home tours, there are dozens of easily detected developments that seem to rise overnight just about the time you think you have seen everything.

Such towns as Cliftondale, Saugus, Weymouth, and Norwood that have been on the quiet side of home building through the last two or three years have been vitalized into home building booms by the national defense program. They are close to the busy General Electric plant in West Lynn and the Fore River shipyards in Quincy.

Rising in Weymouth are several small-home communities, such as Mt. View Manor, Springdale Woods, and Weymouth Gardens, catering to the low-cost, small-house needs of defense workers. They stress the "five minutes to Fore River." Another, sponsored by Karl Woolsey, builder of the so-called "America's House Number One," is called Beechwood, and is a quarter of a mile from Weymouth Landing.

Pilgrim Heights and Cleveland Park are the new communities rising in Norwood. Both of them are on or off Route 1. In Cliftondale, Sunnyside Park is the outstanding development, in a town that has been rather quiet in building up to now.

Glendale and Greendale Acres are two Needham developments on Route 128 that have risen so fast, it seems only yesterday when they were just vacant lots. In Glendale, the builder is storing equipment for future houses in the garages so that nothing will interfere with the completion of all homes once they are started.

Winchester has also felt the impetus of a modern building boom impelled by the desire of many builders to get into production before the priorities ruling on materials stops construction of large houses altogether. Brooks Homes on Grove Street overlooking the Mystic Lakes is one of the few large home developments in full swing these days.

Brooks Homes is offering structures in the $10,000 to $17,000 price range with 6, 7 and 8 rooms. It is in a beautiful district with oaks, maples and lindens on many of the lots and with the Winchester Country Club in view across the lake.

But to get back to Fuller Brook in Wellesley and Angleside in Waltham. The former is reached by taking Brooks Road off Washington Street close to Wellesley Square. The latter is reached by crossing the Charles River Bridge at Norumbega Park and taking the new parkway down the Charles to Charles River Road. Angleside is off Charles River Road tucked away in a cove formed by the river and almost hidden from view amid many oak trees.

Anglewood is no place for anyone who cannot depend upon automobile transportation. It is built for those who want isolation, a colorful view of the river, tiny winding lanes and homes that fit snugly into a rural background. It is almost as though a piece of rural Vermont had been donated to Waltham where city families can live only 10 miles from the State House.

A variety of design clings chiefly to the colonial with such interesting innovations as porches with fireplaces. Most of the homes here are five rooms all on one floor, selling for $6,000 to $7,500.

Fuller Brook is a Ralph O. Porter development started almost three years ago and now feeling the surge of today's building boom. It has great possibilities. Just now the foundations of 17 new homes are all in, ready for the carpenters. It can be seen from Route 135 running between Wellesley and Needham.

Several Realty Meetings

This is the season of realty meetings.

Three of them, national in scope, will be staged within the next week to discuss the potent factors of priorities, where the building industry is headed and what is to happen to the cities and towns of the future.

Of leading interest to realty interests is the thirty-fourth annual convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Detroit, Nov. 2 to 7. On Nov. 4 and 5, the semi-annual meeting of the Producers Council, national organization of manufacturers dealing in building materials, will be held in Washington. The annual Construction Industry Conference is scheduled for Nov. 6 and 7, also in Washington.

Food Shoppers Find Savings Here and There in Boston Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

While the general level of food prices continues high, week-end shoppers found occasional savings here and there as they shopped around among the market places of Metropolitan Boston today.

In meats, the chain stores continue the "one-price" policy for a selection of steaks and roasts at 31 cents a pound, with shuck roast offered at 29 cents and rib roast 25 cents. In some of the cut-price markets in the suburbs, some of these items are two cents lower.

Legs of lamb which have been 27 cents in chain stores are today 28 cents, while forequarters that have been 17 cents are today 15 cents. Here, too, shoppers can find these items two cents lower than these prices among some of the large suburban cut-price stores. And, if willing to take both leg and loin of lamb they can find the price as low as 23 cents. Veal legs are as low as 17 and 19 cents a pound, the low being a "Friday only special."

Pork Products

In pork products fresh loins that were featured by chain stores last week at 24 cents are today marked 27 cents in the show cases of at least some of the chains. One cut-price store in the suburbs quotes 21 cents. Fresh ham is generally 27 cents in the chains: smoked ham 29, excepting where some suburban markets sliced off the price to 27 cents, and cooked ham 33 cents.

Chains offered cooked ham at 31 cents two weeks ago, and last week jumped to 33 cents, though at that time at least one important chain store system continued to sell at 31. Sliced bacon can be had at 31 cents a pound in chain stores though many buyers now prefer to get the less expensive "piece bacon" and slice it themselves.

Poultry prices are fairly steady. Turkeys can be found from 25 cents (a Friday only price) to 42 cents, the latter for fresh native. Chickens range from 25 to 45 cents, fowl 21 to 32 cents, and capons up to 40 cents.

Seafood prices are firm. Haddock fillets can be had as low as 19 cents a pound, ranging upward to 30 cents or better. Haddock and cod range from 12 to 14 cents. Halibut is 23 to 25 cents in chain stores with some stores quoting 60 cents for Eastern. Mackerel of small size continue on the market around two pounds for 25 cents, though the season is rapidly drawing to a close. Fresh swordfish is gone for the season, and chilled is quoted from 50 to 60 cents.

Fruit and Vegetables

Advice to the housewives in respect to buying fruit and vegetables comes from the Office of Price Administration at Washington. The statement, specifying the Boston area, says that housewives looking for the best buys this coming week should include in the menus tomatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots, cauliflower, spinach, squash, and turnips, with desserts built around apples. The statement points out that these fruits and vegetables are all low priced and plentiful, as well as of good quality. Squash of the winter varieties are lower in price than last week, as are McIntosh apples, the statement asserted.

Chains quote winter squash as low as 9 cents for five pounds; tomatoes, 25 cents for two pounds; California Pascal celery, 17 cents a bunch; native spinach, 13 cents for three pounds; cranberries, 17 cents a pound, and sweet potatoes, 17 cents for six pounds.

White cabbage is found in the market places at 10 cents for three pounds; cauliflower up to 30 cents a head, depending on size; yellow onions, 17 cents for four pounds; green peas, 33 cents for two pounds; turnips, 10 cents for three pounds for the yellow type; beets, two bunches for 13 cents, and southern green beans, 19 cents a pound.

McIntosh apples are found rather commonly at 23 cents for six pounds; tokay grapes as low as 13 cents for two pounds, and honeydew melons up to 43 cents each.

Westerly Admits New Steam Plant

WESTERLY, R. I., Oct. 31 (AP)—Permission to build a $2,500,000 generating plant in a residential area not far from the Watch Hill and Weekapaug summer shore colonies has been granted to the Narragansett Electric Company of Providence by the Westerly Zoning Board of Review.

The four-man board's unanimous decision last night met with protest from a group of wealthy property owners who were reported considering an appeal to the courts.

The Board said, however, it believed "public convenience and welfare would be substantially served and the appropriate use of neighboring property would not be substantially or permanently injured" by erection of the steam plant on the bank of the Pawcatuck River.

Music Goes With Art at Museum

Musical background for works of art is a novelty to be introduced tomorrow at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. A program of recorded Gregorian and polyphonic music, lasting from 2:30 o'clock to three in the afternoon, will be played in the twelfth century Catalonian chapel.

Of early date, the music will be in harmony with the motif of the paintings in this chapel, where the noted apsidal fresco from the Church of Santa Maria de Mur, Catalonia, is installed. The effect will be that of choir music heard from a side chapel.

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Harvard in Financial Pinch; Appeals to Alumni for Funds

Harvard University, most richly endowed educational institution in the Country, is in grave danger of being "crushed" between the "millstones" of declining income and rising costs, one of its highest officials disclosed today in the first complete account of the University's finances ever made public.

Going to Harvard alumni in what appears to be a strong appeal for funds, A. Calvert Smith, Secretary to the President, says America's oldest University is already struggling to "ride out the storm" and there may be something like the Biblical "seven lean years" ahead.

His appeal is in the form of a leading article in today's issue of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, official organ of the University Alumni Association.

The Harvard endowment of $143,000,000, which the Bulletin explains is the oldest as well as the largest in America, is earning smaller and smaller income on the investment market every year, Mr. Smith wrote.

The College, one of the many departments of the University—each of which runs by the rule that "every tub stands on its own bottom"—spends $3,000,000 a year and has cut this year's budget 10 per cent, after running into a two-year deficit of $200,000, he said.

Enrollment drops due to the draft law and the other aspects of the national emergency have hit the Law School, another separate unit, especially hard, according to Mr. Smith. Its student body has fallen off 35 per cent, and this is serious because 70 per cent of the School's income comes from student fees.

Mr. Smith did not comment on the widely publicized plan of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago, to solve universities' financial problems by dipping into endowment capital.

The article is accompanied by charts showing the history of Harvard's investments since 1929, the first comparative information on this subject ever released from the Yard.

Harvard investment policies are considered barometers of conservative financial trends. They show, among other things, a strong swing away from railroads and real estate toward insurance stocks.

"There is no sure 'system' by which a going human enterprise—educational, commercial, or political—'beats' the future," Mr. Smith wrote. "In times of revolutionary change, undue regard for orthodoxy may be a greater handicap than help."

He said that the University budget, which is always planned six months in advance, has come to depend largely upon variable factors "almost impossible to gauge."

The presidential secretary lists as some of the variables tuition receipts, interest rates, stock dividends and costs of food for dining halls.

After complaining of the "crushing pressure" of "the upper and nether millstones of a fixed or declining income on the one hand and rising costs on the other," Mr. Smith declared he had no intention of being "unduly pessimistic."

"Universities have outlived many eras of turmoil and change," he said. "They have less reason than most other types of human institutions to view calamitously the disturbances or readjustments of a given age.

Harvard's 13-year investments in graph form: Financial Page.

Mums Feature Flower Show

America's most gorgeous chrysanthemums are now being assembled at Horticultural Hall, Boston, for the Fortieth Annual National Show of the Chrysanthemum Society of America. This year the show is being set up in conjunction with the 112th Annual Autumn Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It will open Thursday, Nov. 6, and will remain open until Sunday night, Nov. 9.

The featured display of the show will be an oriental temple garden in the large exhibition hall. This is being staged by the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, under the direction of Morris Carter. It will include large terraces bright with chrysanthemums and flanked by stone lanterns. In the background will be some oriental statuary.

There are in all, 138 classes of chrysanthemums, which have attracted entries from all over the United States. Many famous growers from other sections will be showing in New England for the first time. There will be not only the displays of cut flowers, but also many massed plantings, showing autumn's favorite flower against a background of shrubs and with lawns and pools to set off and reflect the many colors.

Although this show, the greatest fall exhibition to be held in Boston in many years, is primarily devoted to chrysanthemums, there will also be many orchids and winter-flowering house plants. One entire hall will be filled with Christmas wreaths and other Christmas decorations, staged under the direction of the New England Wild Flower Preservation Society.

N. E. Education For Youths Urged

BANGOR, Maine, Oct. 31 (AP)—New England youths' knowledge of the economy, geography and tradition of their area was described by Dr. Howard E. Wilson, Harvard Professor of Education, as insufficient to meet the region's immediate future needs.

In an address prepared for a social-studies section of the Maine Teachers Association's 39th annual convention, expected to attract more than 5,000 members, Dr. Wilson said:

"We, as teachers, need first of all to study the present situation and the future possibilities in New England and then to provide for our pupils the best adjustment to the problems of living in this region which we can devise."

Asserting that the six New England States were "bound together in a common destiny," Dr. Wilson said "To think of them together and plan for them together is an essential for the welfare of people who live anywhere in the region."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

(Twenty-ninth in a series of 36 pages)

Military Service a Test of Loyalty

A group of college students attending a conference on national affairs were much impressed by the opinions, attitudes and bearing of an American Army officer. During their studies they had gained the impressions that army men are rather brutal, narrow, and "fascistic," but closer contact with this officer tended to change their opinions. A number of the young people invited him to meet with them for an informal conversation at which they asked the following questions and expressed the following opinions:

Youth: Don't you think it is rather absurd for America to raise and equip a great army because of an aggressor 4,000 miles away?

Officer: Why do you say 4,000?

Youth: That is just a rough estimate of the distance from Washington to Berlin.

Officer: But, the Nazis are much nearer than Berlin. They have actually converted Brest, France, into a major naval base, and it is only 2,800 miles from Boston. However, that is only a small part of the story. If America did not help in this struggle, the Nazis might seize control of England, with Ireland, and that would bring the Nazis to within 1,900 miles of the American continent. Nor is that all. In case of such a victory, the Nazis would certainly exercise complete political domination over the Iberian Peninsula, which would make them masters of the Azores. Those islands are 2,400 miles from New York. You will certainly agree, also, that the Nazis, who are already complete masters of France, will be masters of French Dakar as well, in case of a final victory. Dakar is only 1,800 miles from the nearest point in the Western Hemisphere.

Youth: But even at that, those distances are pretty long, aren't they?

Officer: I should like to answer that in two ways. First, the distances from Ireland to Nova Scotia, from the Azores to New York, from Dakar to the Western Hemisphere are all shorter than from New York to Los Angeles. And here is a regular schedule of transcontinental commercial flying time: you leave New York at 3:15 in the afternoon and arrive in Los Angeles at 7:49 the next morning.

My second answer is this: Nazi soldiers from the Rhineland are actually fighting at this moment near Rostov on the Don. They are more than 1,600 miles from home.

Youth: But even so, aren't we taking a step backward to imitate the European militarists?

Officer: We aren't imitating them. We are preparing to defend ourselves from some of them. Does one imitate outlaws if he prepares a police force to deal with outlaws? I cannot believe you young people are opposed to police force.

Youth: No, we are not. We approve of it. But some of us don't want to be "cops." We want to engage others to do that work for us. Isn't that honorable?

Officer: Under normal circumstances, yes. But you have heard of posses, haven't you? A "posse is the body of men above the age of 15 whom the sheriff may summon to repress a riot or for other purposes." In pioneer, undeveloped communities posses are not uncommon. They are a means by which a community protects itself. Would you consider a man disloyal who in case of need refused to serve in a posse?

Youth: Yes, I think so. I don't see how a society could exist if each member doesn't do his part toward protecting it. If circumstances made a posse necessary, I should consider myself shirking if I refused to take part.

Officer: Well, a riot has broken loose in the world and it appears we have to prepare a posse.

Youth: But do we all have to join it? Some people like to shoot, some don't. Can't those who like to shoot, go, and let us who don't like to shoot pay for their guns and keep?

Officer: May I say three things in answer to that question? First, it is a mistake for you to believe you are better than other people or different from most other people in not liking war. That almost smacks of self-righteousness.

Secondly, this is a total struggle. The men behind the present riot are using all their energy to destroy the sources of order, and our total energy is required to suppress them.

Thirdly, military service in this case is similar to tax paying. It is the heaviest and most difficult kind of tax. But could you have a democracy, or any other solid state, unless all citizens assumed their share of the tax burden? In this case, one pays his tax by joining the posse.

Youth: Yes, but there are so many of these "posses"! Are they going to call us out every 20 years to join a "posse"? They keep waiting for wars to come, or even provoking them, then declare an emergency and summon us to report. Why don't they organize the world so as to prevent the riots?

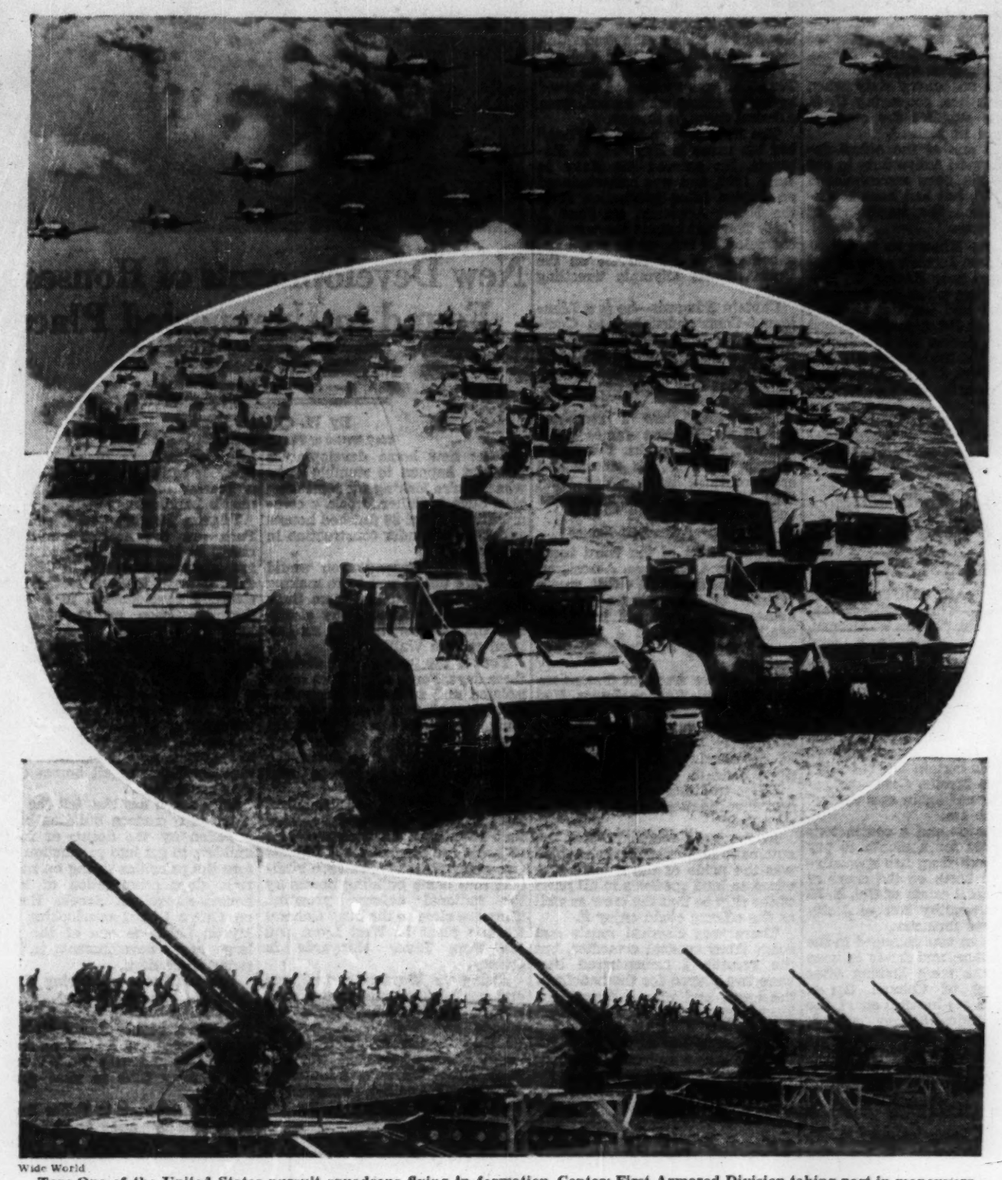
Officer: Whom do you mean by "they"? There is no they; only a we. We had a chance to organize the world so as to prevent such riots, but we refused to join the organization. We allowed the riot to break out, and now we've got to help put it down.

Youth: Yes, but won't this army business so brutalize us all that our nation will be ruined even if we win the war?

Officer: This is too large and profound a question to be answered briefly, but without going into the philosophy of the matter, I should like very simply to say that when the men of a nation refuse personally to defend their country, the nation declines in every field. History presents countless examples. The most notable are Greece and Rome, which at the time of their collapse did not have citizen-armies. Roman and Greek citizens had refused to serve.

The basis of any strong, sound society seems to be doing one's duty and performing one's service, even when very unpleasant.

American Army Attains Significant Position



Wide World

Top: One of the United States pursuit squadrons flying in formation. Center: First Armored Division taking part in maneuvers in Central Tennessee. Bottom: Gun crews of three batteries of the 205th Coast Artillery anti-aircraft rush over sand dunes near Aberdeen, Wash., as imaginary "enemy" planes are sighted.

Cut on this line

Many States Base Security on Military Service

The United States probably has the fourth strongest army in the world after Germany, Great Britain and Japan. This, however, is a matter of opinion, because in view of current losses of men and materials the exact strength of the other armies is not known.

On the eve of this war, the principal armies of the world were classified as follows, including both regular and reserve forces:

Russia	14,000,000
Germany	3,000,000
Italy	1,450,000
Japan	1,175,000
France	1,130,000
Great Britain	400,000

Mere numbers are not of great importance. In effective strength the armies could probably have been classified in the order of German, Russian, Japanese, French.

Now, however, the situation is very different. Germany is still first with from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 soldiers; Great Britain is probably second with 4,000,000, plus a full 1,000,000 from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. India, also, could furnish more than 1,000,000.

How many soldiers Japan has after her losses in China, it is impossible to say. She may have 1,000,000 men in China and 4,000,000 to fight on other fronts.

Russia's strength has been greatly reduced, by losses of men, weapons and provisions. But she is still a formidable military force.

France is completely eliminated, so is Italy for effective aggression. Italy's soldiers would still help fight off invasion.

Turkey has an intact, poorly equipped army of more than 1,500,000 men.

All estimates of the size of Chinese armies must be very vague. Also the soldiers it has are poorly armed and for the most part not efficiently organized, but they are an important force. An objective appraisal of the world's armies and their equipment makes it plain that the maximum of British, Canadian, Australian and American armed strength would be very much greater than anything Germany and Japan now possess. Of course, this comparison is more or less theoretical, because one cannot yet foresee how these armies could meet and measure their total forces.

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

In the matter of military training, the United States has been in a unique position. Her citizens have borne lighter military burdens in peacetime than those of any other major power. They have given the least attention to military affairs and attributed the smallest importance to military force. In no large nation of the western world has military service played so extremely negligible a rôle.

All other world powers except England have long imposed obligatory military training, and her navy has taken the place of that. Most states, both large and small, have based their security, prestige and place in the world on the military service of the inhabitants. Practically every male citizen in Europe—as well as in Turkey and Japan—is a soldier. Military training and service are as much a part of civil loyalty in most countries as taxpaying, or keeping snow off one's sidewalk or obeying fire prevention regulations. Every boy knows that as soon as he reaches the proper age he will become a soldier.

* * *

Between 1920 and 1938 the terms of service for the citizen-soldier in various countries were as follows:

	Months
France	18
Italy	18
Yugoslavia	24
Belgium	12-17
Rumania	24

* * *

The pay of citizen-soldiers is very small in most states, because this service is considered a kind of tax one owes to his country. That is his contribution to the welfare of himself, his family, his community, and his social group. This tax is levied with complete equality. In all well-governed countries both poor and rich must serve alike. No one can buy immunity.

The monthly pay of citizen-soldiers performing their regular military service is as follows in various countries: In France, 35 cents; Italy, $1.50; Turkey, 5 cents; Hungary, $1.18; Belgium, 85 cents; Germany, $6; Bulgaria, 85 cents; Greece, 25 cents; Rumania, 20 cents, Czechoslovakia, 30 cents; Britain, $15.17.

In times of great national emergencies, nations sometimes mobilize up to a quarter of their population.

In the war of 1914-18 Germany placed 16 per cent of its inhabitants in uniform; France, 20 per cent; Bulgaria, 25 per cent; and Serbia, 15 per cent. If America should find it necessary to make an equivalent effort, she would have an army of 20,000,000 men.

During the last half century, every adult male European has given on the average a fifth of his best working years to military service.

* * *

In almost no European nation are the men divided into the categories of soldiers and civilians, but into those of active military men and military men in reserve.

* * *

Most mature, able-bodied men with university degrees in Europe are either active officers, or officers in reserve.

* * *

One of the most successful of all generals and the first to beat Napoleon is General Winter. He usually wins his greatest victories in Russia. General Summer also has been a rather successful commander. He has kept the African situation well in hand for many months.

* * *

For every modern soldier at the front there must be 16 workers behind the lines preparing him supplies and weapons.

* * *

Soldiers, as actors, ball players, sailors, and every other dynamic group of Americans, develop a language of their own. Here are some expressions, and their meaning as taken from a dictionary for soldiers driving trucks.

Beach her—coast to parking place.
Toss out the anchor—brake it.
Bob-tail—tractor without trailer.
Cop caller—truck with noisy brakes.
Cowboy—reckless driver.
Free hole—coast in neutral.
Nut buster—auto mechanic.
Pin 'er ears back—glide her.
Pop cart—motorcycle.
Red ball—fast truck.
Sleeper—assistant driver.
Stem winder—hand-crank starter.
Yodeler—car with noisy gears.

By a Staff Artist

U. S. Army's Place in the Military Balance

By Joseph C. Harsch

The United States Army has today about 35 combat divisions in an army of about 1,500,000 men. Hitler has—or did have before he attacked Russia—263 combat divisions in an army of between 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 men.

At first glance this might seem a hopeless inequality for the American Army which may be called on to meet the German Army in the process of denying to Hitler the domination of an entire world.

But it is not nearly so unequal as it might appear. There is this one great difference. Hitler must attempt to win the world alone. The first two years have proven that he can place no firm reliance on any other nation. Italy is already a serious military liability. Japan is more unfathomable and disconcerting to its official friend, Germany, than to its almost official enemy, America.

Hitler has been able to organize a handful of traitors from several conquered countries to present a shabby appearance of a united Nazi Europe. But it is an appearance which fools no one. He knows, and all the world knows, that he does not have a single reliable and voluntary friend among the nations of the world. It is his 263 divisions—or whatever the Russians have left of them—and on these divisions alone he can count in his drive for dominion.

The American Army never need be, and never will be, more than one element in a vast world military coalition which is forming inexorably as the freedom-loving nations of the world begin to arouse themselves to the danger and face the grim reality which awaits them if they allow the prize of victory to go to Hitler by default of resistance. The American Army need never bear the full brunt of German attack. It will be at the most the weight which will turn the balance in the fields of Europe. And in the balance which is rapidly being achieved in Europe it may take very little to turn it.

The American Army, therefore, should be assessed not in direct comparison with Hitler's forces, but as a force sufficient to turn the European balance. As such it is rapidly becoming a force of enormous significance in the military world.

Its 35 or so divisions of today will mount within the next year to somewhere between 50 and 60. Two years from now it is likely to be at least 75 and perhaps more. Plans are constantly being revised, so it is impossible to say what the schedule of training will call for in two years. But the way the war is going there is no reason to expect a need for anything substantially more than 75 divisions. The chances are that this will be well above the number actually necessary to turn the tide.

This may sound to some like wishful thinking. But examine Europe and its military balance carefully as the war moves into its third year. The chances are that Hitler's strength of 263 divisions has been whittled down substantially in Russia.

Fortunately for the outside world, Hitler this spring chose to add Russia to the list of his enemies. He may take Moscow and Leningrad and he may drive on to the Urals, or even farther. But by this time, his treatment of Russia is such that it is not too much to assume there will continue to be a Russian front as long as the war goes on. And there will also be the occupied parts of Russia to police and hold in subjection. Some experts think that these two tasks will occupy the time of 100 German divisions indefinitely, even if there is something approaching a complete collapse of the Russian armies and Russian resistance becomes little more than guerrilla warfare. But to play it safe, let us assume that he will need only 60 divisions to hold his line in Russia. Now he is down to 203 for all other needs.

But he must also hold most of the rest of Europe in subjection. Conservative estimates are that Hitler must set aside a minimum of 50 divisions to hold all of the occupied countries in subjection. Now he is down to 153. That is the number with which he must try to conquer the world.

If he could use all of these at any one point, it might still be a major threat. But the time for that is passed. He is surrounded.

He dare not expose any of his fronts to concentrate in an attack at any one place. It is not too extreme to estimate that therefore his potential offensive force is down to about 100 divisions. And 100 divisions is a force which one can talk about in comparison with the Allied forces of coming years. Britain, too, has its problems of dispersion. It cannot concentrate everything at any one point. But British imperial forces are well on the way to a total strength of nearly 100 divisions without counting those which will be kept in the British Isles to guard against a German invasion attempt.

These overseas British forces will shortly be enough to contain any German attempt to break out of Europe through Africa. They are even likely to become strong enough to capture Libya before another year is past. By that time there is a reasonable expectation that British forces plus the expanding forces of the governments in exile will be very close to equalling the forces Hitler will have available for offensive action. The balance will be near.

Add 75, or even 50, American divisions to this picture and the balance is turned heavily against Hitler. If they are thrown against him at any single point he will be unable to detach enough force to hold them without exposing himself fatally to British attack on another front or giving the occupied countries an opportunity to rise in full revolt. Either course would be fatal to him.

The American Army may be small compared to Hitler's millions. But it is already the potential means of turning the military balance so heavily against Hitler that his chances of final victory are valued today only by those who want him to win or who prefer always to look on the gloomy side of things.

The Empire Weighs Its War Efforts; Divergency Called Sign of Vitality

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct .31—The presence here for conferences with the British Government of Sir Earle Page, special representative of the Australian Government, focusses attention on the deep stirrings of public thought and lively political shiftings throughout the British Empire.

How do Whitehall and Westminster, in the heat of battle for the Empire's very existence, view such unrestrained voicing of divergent opinions and policies? The answer appears to be that there is little evidence of faintheartedness at the Dominion's office, the Colonial Office, or the India Office.

Some allowance must probably be made for the natural tendency of these quarters to put the best possible face on things. But a wide range of contact with those engaged in Dominion affairs gives a reassuring picture. Far from being discouraged, critical, or unsympathetic, the authorities tend rather to view the Empire stirrings as a sign of vital political maturity.

No Apprehension Shown

There is no apprehension at the prospect of Sir Earle's report here on Australia's delicately balanced political setup or at the expectation that he will be impressing on Prime Minister Winston Churchill that there is considerable anxiety among the Australians lest the present British Government should prove insufficiently resolute to win the war.

Nor is there dismay at the news from South Africa of the serious split in the Afrikana Party with Gen. J. M. B. Hertzog now outspokenly predicting a Nazi victory and advocating a National Socialist system for South Africa.

There is recognition that India's political situation is worsened by the fact that the Moslem leader, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, and his followers have walked out of the National Assembly. But neither this nor the presence in London of the Burmese Premier, U Saw, calling for the speedier emancipation of his country are considered serious setbacks to the Empire war prospects.

Canada's Stand

There is no blinking the fact that powerful Canadian minorities are speaking up for themselves and Canadians have a grievance in that their troops have not had a chance yet to fight the Germans.

But taken all around I found a realistic, vigilant attitude in Whitehall and Westminster to the latest developments in Empire affairs which is well expressed in an editorial in Lord Beaverbrook's paper, the Daily Express: "All these political activities inside Empire are looked on by faint hearts as signs of dissolution. They are not. They are signs of vitality. They all want more powerful war efforts from their own countries."

It is felt here there is little reason for pessimism over Empire politics in the light of what the Empire has achieved for the common cause in mobilizing its man power, in production, in heroic fighting in all spheres of the conflict.

How much do political differences count compared with the nine awards of the Victoria Cross, highest recognition for gallantry, already given to New Zealanders and Australians; compared with the remarkable proportion of Australia's man power now air trained; compared with Canada's and India's production feats?

"Brighter sparks fly in Empire politics but even greater becomes the output of trained men and weapons. That is the fact." This opinion of the Daily Express is reflected to such an extent in official quarters here as to encourage the hope that the Empire will reveal itself stronger as retaining ties are loosened.

So far as South Africa is concerned there is certainly great disappointment over General Hertzog's unashamed allegiance to the Nazis. But the effect has been countered by the renouncement of nationalism in favor of democracy by Mr. H. C. Havenga, active leader of the Africander Party of which General Hertzog is the honorary leader. This has split and weakened the opposition to Premier Jan Christian Smuts. Also Premier Smuts' speech of a few days ago is regarded as one of the South African Premier's most reassuring utterances. Field Marshal Smuts declared the support which his Government is now getting has never been known before. He warned the Nation it did not sufficiently realize the danger it was in. He called this war "one of the great religious wars of the world."

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Sir Earle Page

Australia's special representative in London.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Arrival in London of Sir Earle Page as special Australian representative at the center of the Empire marks a difference of approach between the two Antipodean Dominions over the method of running the war.

Australia's whole attitude since the Nazi blitzkrieg grew wings and captured Crete has been more rugged than previously. Leading newspapers declared last June that the Australian Government immedately demanded British pledges that men of the Australian Imperial Force should never again be sent into action without adequate air support. Whatever happened, both former Prime Minister Robert A. Menzies, and the New Zealand Prime Minister Peter Fraser have since disclosed that promises of this nature have since been made from London. What constitutes "adequate air support," however, has not been disclosed.

Additionally, Australian press stories say that after the Crete evacuation Canberra asked questions of London. Among them were: Why was not Crete fortified more heavily in the six months before the Nazi attack began? Are the British Government's advisers over Crete still its advisers? What is the extent and effectiveness of the defenses of Cyprus and other strategic Mediterranean points in the path of the Nazi war machine?

Australians at Cyprus

Since these stories were printed it has been disclosed that Australians were garrisoning Cyprus in the anxious days which followed the Crete battle.

These things show a bluntness of approach to the problems of Empire strategy which is lacking in the public pronouncements of leaders of the sister Dominion of New Zealand. None of these men have blamed Britain in any way for what happened in Greece and Crete and the full story of the adventure was told only to a secret session of Parliament after which the Opposition had nothing to say in criticism of the course followed.

That is not, of course, to say that representations have not been made; but it does indicate that New Zealanders have implicit confidence in Prime Minister Winston Churchill and his Government.

Now this difference in the policy lines of the two Dominions has been marked again since the Far East tension began to grow. Australians want to have direct representation in London and a voice in the decisions made there; New Zealanders are content to operate at a distance of 12,000 miles, secure in the knowledge that ultimately their policy is decided by themselves.

Differences in Approach

This various approach to the matter of voting on war plans discloses the difference of the two Dominions in temperament and in geography.

The Australians are a more aggressive people, they are insistent on what they think to be their rights and they have great faith in their own judgment. The New Zealanders have a habit of self-depreciation which deceives the casual visitor, but are no less certain of their ability to make up their own minds. Consequently, while the Australians, in some numbers, would like a representative to sit in on the deliberations of the London War Cabinet, the New Zealanders feel that whatever the virtues of that body, the decisions would really be made in their homeland in any event.

Additionally, the Australians are differently situated on the map. The northern fringe of their continent, their land frontier, is inescapably placed within the zone of active operations if a Pacific war breaks out. This gives them a singular awareness of the dangers and a strong desire to have a voice in any debate upon them. The New Zealanders' outlook tends to be more oceanic, and though it has been said that mentally the country is situated in the English Channel, there is no doubt about its calmness in contemplating the Pacific lineup, especially since the modern transformation of Hawaii and the establishment of the Pacific bases of the United States.

Divergent Roles

This was seen most clearly at the time of the closing of the Burma Road after the fall of France last year. There is evidence of active efforts by the Australians to have the road closed; there is no indication whatever that at that critical time the New Zealand Government was inclined toward a role of even momentary appeasement of Japan. In fact, at the beginning of the China war, longshoremen in this country had already junked the appeasement hopes which London clung to for a long period and flatly refused to load scrap metal for Yokohama. Labor Prime Minister Savage then took the diplomatic way out of prohibiting all export of scrap on the ground that it was necessary for home defense.

To some extent, of course, the different organization of the two countries affects their outlook. Australia has to campaign for recruits for the war, maintaining its system of enlisting men to fight. New Zealand has put in the draft and saved its energy.

Further, while the Australian War Cabinet must have a rush meeting to consider a crisis, the New Zealand War Cabinet meets every day as a matter of routine, and thus does not have any specially publicized gatherings. At these meetings the daily advices from London are studied and decisions are made in the light of them. No possible setup contemplated by this country could transfer the power of making those decisions to the other side of the world.

New Broad-Beam Searchlight Seen as Boon to Air Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Army, Navy, and Air Force experts are testing a new broad-beam searchlight invented and developed by Melbourne opticians, F. Sierp and C. Caddy and aircraft inspector A. C. Amor.

Their light does an amazing job. Instead of throwing a beam only as wide as the reflector projecting it, this searchlight emits an elongated beam or beams, according to the number of arc lights used. It can be used to rake wide expanses of sky far more rapidly and effectively than ordinary searchlights, they claim. Dozens of orthodox searchlights would be needed to gain the same result. They believe it will increase antiaircraft observation efficiency by at least 100 per cent.

It is claimed the invention will simplify detection of enemy planes or parachute troops, make night landings safer and less liable to enemy detection, floodlight large areas of water for rescue of survivors from sunken ships, and light long strips of coastline for landing parties.

Y. M. C. A. Stresses Equal Rights Need

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 31 (AP)—The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association has advocated "an effective system of government founded upon the recognition of equal rights of all peoples and all races and of equal access" to natural resources.

It is the "first responsibility of Christian American citizens," the Council said in a resolution, to develop an educational program that will prepare the United States for co-operation in such a system.

Incentive for aggression must be removed, the resolution stated, through the establishment of peaceful means of adjustment of differences, including reasonable modification of frontiers.

Frank S. Bayley of Seattle, Wash., was elected President of the National Council, legislative body of the Y. M. C. A., to succeed Ralph W. Harbison of Pittsburgh.

Other officers chosen were H. A. Coffin of Detroit, T. Walker Lewis of Memphis, Dr. Kirtley F. Mather of Cambridge, Mass., and Sidney Gamble of New York, Vice Presidents Frank L. Smith of Middletown, Conn., Recording Secretary; and Alva E. Lindley of Wilmington, Del., and Earl Hunting of St. Paul, Assistant Recording Secretaries.

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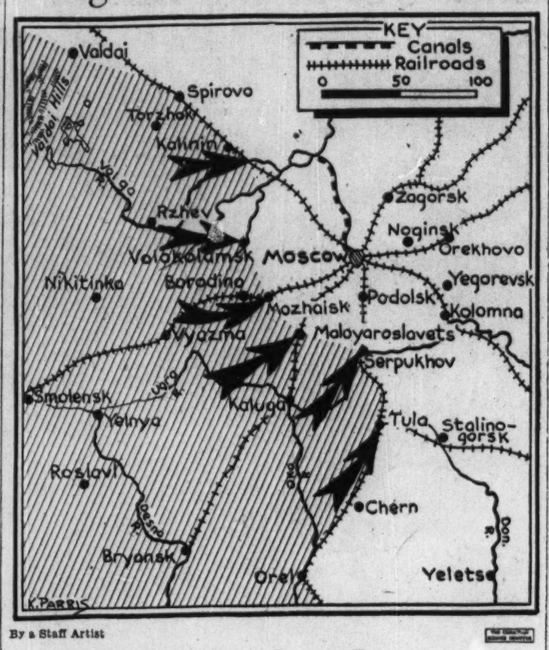
Ring Closes Around Moscow



By a Staff Artist

Campaign on Eastern Front

Ring of arrows around western approaches to Moscow shows main points at which Germans are pushing their attack, apparently with a view to complete encirclement.

Force of Nazi Drive Shifts From Moscow to Caucasus

By Kirke L. Simpson
Special News Service

Slowed but not halted by bad weather and a Russian defense already rivaling Verdun, Hitler's armies appear to have forged another link in the steel siege chain they are drawing about Moscow.

Southward of the City on a 60-mile semicircle they have reached the Oka River line at a new point, just below Serpukhov. That represents a 50-mile forward surge eastward in that sector. It widens one of the principal attack fronts to more than 100 miles, running from Volokolamsk, via the Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets defense pivots, to the lower Nara River which flows into the Oka at Serpukhov.

Because of stout Russian resistance and weather difficulties which have held up or thrown back the Nazi wedge between Mozhaisk and Maloyaroslavets, the Germans seem to be hunting a weaker sector for renewed assault. They may have found it along the Nara-Oka waterline bolstering Serpukhov.

The terrain there seems better suited to wet weather attack than that above it in the Mozhaisk-Maloyaroslavets sector. Aside from the Nara itself, there are few streams and there are no thousand-foot wooded heights for the Russians to use as concealed gun positions. The implication of the Nazi push to the Oka near Serpukhov is that the weight of the frontal drive at Moscow has been shifted southward.

Salient Toward Tula

There are also indications, however, that another Nazi eastward salient has been driven in toward Tula, 60 miles southward of Serpukhov on the Orel-Tula-Serpukhov-Moscow Railroad. Coupled with the advance toward Serpukhov, that could mean another shift in German strategy from frontal assault to encirclement.

Balked by the unexpected vigor of Russian resistance along the Volo - Kolamsk - Maloyaroslavets perimeter, the Nazi command may now renew the eastward push south of Moscow to hem Soviet defenders behind the Oka and cut them off completely from communication with the southern flank of the battle line in the Donets-Don Basin. Meanwhile, with Moscow gripped within a 60 to 90-mile siege ring from Kalinin in the northwest to Kolomna in the southeast, Nazi shock divisions could be spared from the front to mop up in the south.

It still is in the south that Hitler must seek what he turned on Russia to acquire, oil for his thirsty war machine. His forces on the outskirts of Rostov are in sight of the door to Russian oil fields in the Caucasus and on the Caspian; but still unable to seize it for themselves. Unquestionably winter campaigning in the south would be easier for his troops than concentration against Moscow.

The Nazi High Command emphasizes that the Germans have overrun the upper Donets on a wide front following Russian evacuation of Kharkov, and that they have broken through into the Crimea along the Perekop Isthmus.

Southern Drive Expected

This a further indication that it is southward rather than toward Moscow that Hitler's main effort is directed. Conquest of the Crimea would advance Nazi air bases for the Battle of the Caucasus.

The peninsula also might be used as a bridgehead for a flanking land attack, jumping the narrow mouth of the Sea of Azov. If that water gap, 10 miles or less wide at its narrowest, could be crossed by the Germans, Russian defense of the Caucasus along the Don River could be outflanked. Within weeks the gap will freeze over to a depth that could support heavy weights, and stay that way for more weeks. Probably such an ice bridge to the Caucasus figures in the Nazi plans to drive after Russian oil.

New Nazi Agency Disclosed

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—World Press News, the British equivalent of the weekly Editor and Publisher in the Untied States, issued a warning to British and foreign editors that a new German propaganda agency which poses as being strictly neutral had been discovered.

The trade journal said the agency even proposed to establish a correspondent in London, but that it would not set up an office in New York "because commercial competition is too hot and United States authorities are too alive to German propaganda and intelligence methods."

The agency was said to have been registered as a company in Lisbon July 14, with a capital of 1,000,000 escudos (about $40,000). 30 per cent of the stock to be held permanently in Switzerland, Sweden and France.

The main office was said to have been established in the 191 square-mile republic of Andorra, whose 5,000 population live in six Pyrenees mountain villages.

The British paper said the original plan was to call the agency "Radio-Mundial," but that a new name probably would be adopted since the matter had come to the attention of British editors.

It declared a Dr. H. W. Lenz, described as a "German agent" at Lisbon, already had employed correspondents for the agency at Stockholm, Budapest, Bucharest and Ankara, and that others had been established at Geneva, Lisbon, Madrid, Rio de Janeiro, Berlin, Rome and Vichy.

World Press News said the German Propaganda Ministry was establishing the agency because of loss of prestige of the German Trans-Ocean Agency and the Vichy French Havas Agency in South America.

'Q' for 'Quick' Aids 'V'; British on the Qui Vive

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 31

Great Britain has called another letter of the alphabet to colors. "Q" for quick is now in line with "V" for victory.

"Q," first used in a Ministry of War transport campaign to stir workers to a quicker turnaround for all vehicles carrying war supplies, will soon be staring the nation in the eye from billboards and newspaper, officials said.

U. S. Orders Mountain Troops

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Army has ordered formation of a regiment of special mountain troops, such as were used in the German invasion of Norway and by the Italians.

The first battalion of the unit, first of its kind in American history, will be formed on Nov. 15, at Fort Lewis, Washington, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said today, and will serve as a nucleus for expansion as neded.

"Great pains are being taken to select men with special qualifications' Secretary Stimson said. "They will be trained in mountain climbing and ski and snow shoe travel and living in the snow."

The first regiment has been designated the 87th Infantry Mountain Regiment. For years the Army has had ski patrols, but on no such scale as now contemplated.

Mr. Stimson also announced at his press conference that three new replacement centers with a total capacity of 19,000 men would be established by Jan. 1.

A medical replacement center will be formed Nov. 1 at Camp Barkeley, Texas, with a capacity of 4,000 men. Another center of undetermined branch, with a capacity of 10,000, and a signal corps center with 5,000 men will be formed in January at Camp Crowder, Missouri.

The Secretary said the War Department had no present intention of displacing any of the four Lieutenant Generals who now command the four field Armies.

Told that three of them would be transferred, Mr. Stimson said the reports lacked foundation.

The four Lieutenant Generals are Ben Lear, Walter Kreuger, Hugh A. Drum, and John L. Dewitt.

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Very Sorry! Logarithm Is Code Suspect

SAIGON, Indo-China (AP)—Japan's Army of Occupation is good for at least a laugh a day, and sometimes more, in Indo-China today.

The humor-loving French, however bitter over the presence of their Oriental "Guardian," manage to extract a lot of fun out of his unpremeditated and usually unconscious comedy.

Take, for example, the experience of the manager of the Majestic Hotel, one of the big downtown hostelries. Japanese officers have been living there. Recently, the Army requisitioned it. The French manager had to leave.

But a soldier, searching his personal effects, found a book of logarithms. The soldier, it appears, was not entirely familiar with higher mathematics. To his mind, the columns of figures suggested a secret code, a spy's weapon. The manager tried to explain. And failed.

The deadlock lasted several hours, and then the manager had an idea. "Call a Japanese engineer. He will recognize it at once." This was done. But it wasn't to be so easy, after all.

"It looks like a logarithmic table," said the engineer. "But, before releasing it, I must work out these figures for myself."

He took the book. He is checking every logarithm!

In another hotel, one hot tropical night, some Japanese officers appeared, entering the dining room, in kimono and barefooted.

The head-waiter approached, quickly. He intimated that in a French hotel, bare feet were not quite, well, he hoped they understood—.

As one man, the Japanese bowed, departed.

They reappeared, a moment later, in stocking feet!

Bridges' Lawyers File 53 Objections

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Attorneys for Harry Bridges filed a bill of exceptions yesterday giving 53 reasons why they contend Special Examiner Charles B. Sears, ruled erroneously in recommending the deportation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations official.

Also filed with Director I. F. Wixon of the Immigration and Naturalization Service was a request for oral argument of the defense position. If granted, the argument would be before the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Judge Sears, after an 11-weeks hearing, ruled last month that Mr. Bridges was a member of the Communist Party and was also affiliated with the Marine Workers' Industrial Union and recommended that he be deported to Australia, his native country.

The examiner also said in his findings that the Communist Party of the United States believed in and advocated the overthrow of this country's Government by force and violence.

Globe-Circling Plane Brings Mission Home

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—A four-engine Army bomber landed at Bolling Field at the end of a 24,700 mile globe-circling trip which the War Department said set a world record.

The plane took members of the mission headed by W. Averell Harriman to Moscow by way of the Atlantic Ocean, and several members of the mission returned aboard the bomber by way of the Pacific.

Commanded by Maj. Alva L. Harvey of the Air Corps, the plane, a Consolidated B-24 craft dubbed the "Liberator" by the British, left Bolling Field for Moscow on Sept. 13.

Officials would not say whether the new record was for elapsed time or distance.

Aside from Major Harvey, the crew included First Lieut. J. B. Montgomery, co-pilot; Second Lieut. J. A. Hutchins, Jr., navigator; Master Sergeants J. G. Moran and C. D. Green, engineers; and Technical Sergeant J. H. Walsh, radio operator.

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Pétain's 'New Order': Control by Hierarchy

By Arno Dosch-Fleurot
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NICE, France, Oct. 31 — "The Charter of Work" on which the Vichy regime is to build the corporative France marks a distinct and vital change for a nation which has stood for 150 years at the forefront of the economic liberalism. France, in the labor control program approved this week, is renouncing this liberal past and establishing a precise "hierarchy" which will control the full scope of capital and labor.

Since the plans of the Pétain Government spring from a situation which result from defeat in the war, the question of their durability remains open.

In one sense the rigid controls represent a reaction to the power which labor, through its syndicates in the Government, had obtained in the years before the war. It is on these syndicates that the Vichy regime places much of the responsibility for the French defeat. Nevertheless, the labor syndicates will continue in outward form as representatives of labor.

No Political Power

They will handle the collective bargaining and participate on an equality with the ownership and the technical direction of all enterprises and in the solution of every problem, economic or social.

But they will no longer have the political power that came of being able to wield labor control in a parliamentary system.

The new law will be applied with the new year. All workers, manual or white collar workers, except members of the liberal professions and state functionaries, are to have their fixed place in the economic hierarchy. All workers are divided by occupations into "families" and to those families belong everyone from the President of the Board to the night watchmen.

Bosses, technicians and workers are equally represented in social committees which establish all relations and contacts between the different members of the "family." These social committees are to be the active units in the construction of the type of social order envisaged in Vichy. It is their business to see that there is physical and moral well-being throughout the "family" that talent is encouraged and that artisans are subsidized in the interest of the "family."

Must Keep It Prosperous

But they must protect the enterprise from what is euphemistically called an overweight of social charges. They must keep it on a prosperous basis.

All local "families" form a regional family to which practically everyone in the community belongs and grade by grade these "families," all living strictly within the limits of their rights and privileges, are to make up the Nation.

Chief of State Marshal Pétain clearly wishes to put an end to the struggle between labor and capital and is developing a system in which strikes and lockouts are impossible.

That the new program is no sudden development but the result of a long-range plan, is indicated by the fact that its 80 articles took fifteen months to prepare. The large committee which worked it out had a wide recent experience in Europe in establishing a new order in industrial relations to draw on.

"Family" Nest Eggs

The universal French desire to feel secure has caused a particular accent to be placed on the building of a "patrimony" for each "family." What the woolen sock is for the French peasant the patrimony is to be for the French industrial workers throughout all grades in the hierarchy. These "family" nest eggs, which will start on a considerable sum already belonging to the syndicate, will be swelled by direct contributions from all enterprises and be built up continuously by a percentage of the profits of all enterprises.

In this way all workers will have a direct share in the profits, which will come to them through old-age protection. As workers are also to receive increases in pay as their families increase, they will thus be encouraged to have big families.

The labor chart also provides for arbitration boards which are to settle all questions of salary. The Government takes in its own hands the salary level, which will be handled on a national scale in connection with the price index, over which the Government will also maintain control.

Basing the introduction on the political hierarchy which Marshal Pétain has established, the new social and industrial order in France will be one of complete and detailed control.

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Full Gas Rationing Looms in Canada

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Oct. 31 (CP)—G. R. Cottrelle, Dominion Oil Controller, said last night he might impose full gasoline rationing.

[At present service stations are put on a quota basis—approximately 80 per cent of their sales in the corresponding month last year—and limited in hours of sale to 7 a. m.-7 p. m. weekdays, with no sales permitted Sunday.]

The Oil Controller said the present curtailment program is not nearly enough.

250,000th Thompson Gun Reaches the U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP)—The 250,000th Thompson submachine gun, manufactured by the Auto-Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., was presented to the Army yesterday.

The presentation was made by J. Russell Maguire, President of the concern. Maj. Gen. C. T. Harris, Jr., Chief of Industrial Service, Ordnance Department, received the weapon.

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Coventry Comes Out of the Blitzes With a Plan

More space and more comfort are objectives in bombed city's post-war building scheme.

Coventry, 11 months ago, was a symbol of destruction. Today it is a symbol of courage and hope.

How this British city is carrying on, recovering from one of the worst bombings on record is described in this, the second of two articles.

By G. Delap Stevenson
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY—Coventry has already drawn up plans for rebuilding its blitzed areas and has laid them before Lord Reith's National Planning Committee, which has been set up to consider postwar reconstruction.

It is the first bombed British city to come out with a definite scheme.

Within a week of the big November blitz of last year Mr. D. E. E. Gibson, the City Architect, read a paper to the Royal Society of Arts, putting forward his ideas for reconstruction. Two months later the plans were before the Coventry Re-development Committee.

The City Council has now accepted them and architects are busy working out the details. On account of the shortage of men a number of women architects are being employed.

More Space Planned

The old center of Coventry was crowded and difficult for traffic, while behind the main streets there were old workshops and slums. By the new plan there will be higher buildings and more open space. The scheme is for "neighborhood units" grouping together similar activities. Historic buildings which have not been completely destroyed, such as the cathedral and St. Mary's Hall, will be preserved and worked into the plan. It will be carried out in two stages. First there will be reconstruction on the bombed sites, and unsatisfactory and slum buildings, which are still standing, will be cleared away. Good unbombed buildings will be left for the second stage, but the plan is such that they will not interfere with the broad lines of the new layout. Some will belong permanently to the new scheme and others will be replaced when it becomes practicable.

In the new Coventry, from the cathedral, across the old Broad Gate, there will be a vista westwards to the new shopping center, markets and offices. Blocks of arcaded shops will be built round an open space with grass and fountains. Traffic will not come directly into the block, but will skirt its edge and there will be a large adjacent car park. The object of this plan for the shopping center is to avoid congestion both on streets and pavements, and children can be left to play in the central gardens. It has been tried in the Balkan town of Dubrovnik. On one side of the shopping center a group of cinemas and theaters will be located and on the other the retail markets.

Lake and Swimming Pool

The chief park will be to the north of the cathedral and it is to contain a lake and swimming pool. To the south and east of the cathedral there are to be civic buildings, police and law courts, library, museum, and institute for adult education. Some of these buildings were proposed, but not yet built before the war, such as the museum and new police courts, while others, such as the library, are to replace buildings which have been destroyed. To the northeast of the cathedral there is to be a living quarter to replace the old central slums. It will consist of blocks of flats with their own community center, nursery schools and other services. The neighborhood units will hold roughly to the old occupation of each district. The shopping center, for instance, will be on the site of the chief old shopping district. The civic buildings will include the present Council House.

The rebuilding of the center will come first, as there is not sufficient damage farther out to justify any immediate scheme. There is, however, a long-term plan for the whole of Coventry's industrial outskirts, which had been drawn up before the war. It is hoped that this will eventually be dovetailed with the reconstruction of the center. Some of this development for outer Coventry had already taken place before the war, and part of the housing scheme is even continuing today. This is necessary to replace bombed houses and provide for new workers. Houses built since the war have been constructed entirely without wood, except for the doors. They have flat concrete roofs and concrete stairs, and have stood up to bombing better than ordinary houses. Their larder space has been built with specially strong walls to serve as an air raid shelter, in which three bunks can be fitted. Old stone carvings, found among the ruins of bombed buildings, are being placed on suitable houses in this new estate. It is thought they will be more appreciated here than shut away in a museum after the war. They are perfectly in keeping with the simple modern buildings on which they are being set.

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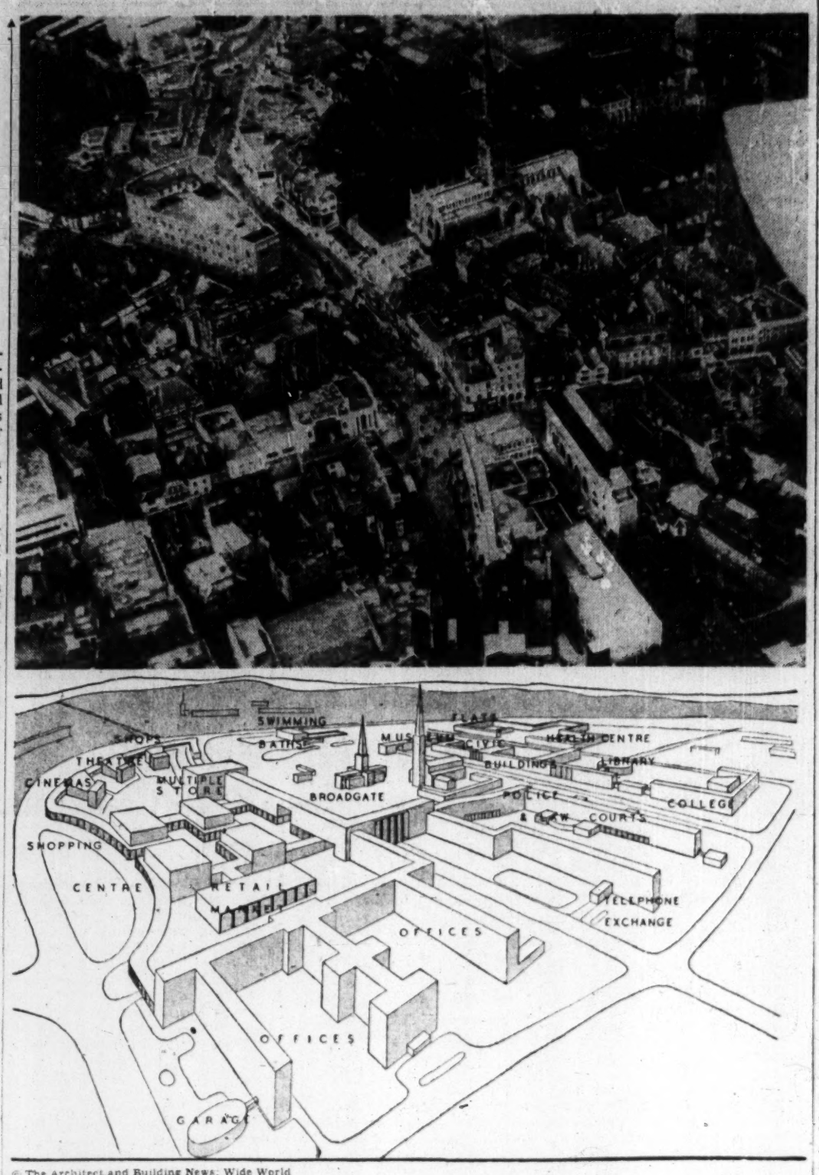

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Old Coventry—And the New

Upper: An aerial view of the ancient city of Coventry, scene of numerous devastating German aerial attacks. Lower: Plan for new central area of Coventry. Note the cathedral (right) and Trinity Church (left), which, although damaged in the blitzes, remain as a link between the old and new.

Turkey Displays Its Power on Anniversary

By Derek Patmore
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, Oct. 31 — Under a clear, sunlit autumn sky, Ankara has been celebrating the eighteenth anniversary of the founding of the Turkish Republic by Kemal Ataturk. The capital yesterday was bedecked with flags and a military parade, attended by President Inonu and the entire diplomatic corps was held to celebrate the occasion.

Similar festivities have been taking place throughout the length and breadth of the Turkish Republic. Watching the parade with planes flying overhead and seeing the mechanized equipment of the Turkish Army and the smart turnout of Turkish troops, one realized what tremendous progress this country has made during the past 18 years.

Today, Turkey is a progressive modern state with a powerful army to resist any threat to Turkish independence, and Ankara is a great modern city as up-to-date as any great American city. But 18 years ago Ankara was a primitive, picturesque mountain town set amid the wilderness of the Anatolian landscape and without any modern conveniences or communications.

Watching the parade, a distinguished foreign diplomat told me: "I remember the time when foreign embassies accredited to Ankara had to live in railway carriages because there were no rooms in which to lodge them. Ankara in those days had no electric lights, roads were appalling, and we often had to live on tinned foods because there was not enough food in the district."

Entire Picture Changed

However, the will and genius of one man—Kemal Ataturk—and the work and determination of the Turkish people changed all this. Today Ankara is a flourishing, up-to-date capital and planes regularly fly each day between it and Istanbul.

The Turkish Republic is among the youngest democracies in Europe, but its achievements have been miraculous. Inspired by Mr. Ataturk, the Turkish people threw away the customs and traditions of centuries and after 18 years of continuous reconstruction work they have made a modern Turkey—and a united powerful state which dominates the approaches to Asia and the Middle East and bars the way to Hitler's dreams of conquests in Asia.

At present, Turkey is neutral in the ever-spreading war, but on Oct. 28 Premier Refik Saydam warned the Nation in a radiocast celebrating the Republic's anniversary in which he said: "We wish that every Turkish citizen realized that a danger exists and that this danger has not passed."

Reviewing the present world situation, Dr. Saydam said: "The dark, confused international situation still is far from giving hope to the nations fighting furiously in Europe, Asia, and Africa. Nations outside the war also are suffering—Turkey as well as others—but our national unity provides us with a means of overcoming the crisis, and due to Turkey's unity and love of country she will overcome tomorrow's problems."

The Turkish Premier finished his speech by declaring: "We have complete confidence in our heroic Army which daily grows stronger."

President Speaks

Turkey's determination to defend its interests and national integrity was reflected again in the brief speech which President Inonu made to the people at the opening military parade on Oct. 29. After declaring that Turkey was fortunate still to be at peace, he said: "We are feeling numerous effects of this great world turmoil and one way to avoid being drawn into the conflict, while maintaining the primary necessity of fulfilling our duty with honor, is to remember that we are living on the brink of a volcano."

The fact that Turkey is feeling strong and confident was emphasized during the great military parade when the Turkish Army showed Ambassador Franz von Papen, who sat surrounded by Axis satellites including Vichy military attaches, much of Turkey's latest army equipment. Turkish soldiers marched by wearing British "tin" hats, and 15 great howitzer guns recently acquired from America were a special feature of the parade. The Turks also displayed the latest British antiaircraft guns, flame-throwing troops, and a quantity of modern war equipment. Finally, Turkish planes, dropping specially trained parachutist troops was another example of the manner in which Turkey is preparing its army to meet any emergency.

Foreign diplomatic circles here attach great importance to a recent British declaration that Britain will not allow Germany to cut Russo-British lines of supplies in the Caucasus. Undoubtedly the Caucasus is going to be one of the great battlegrounds of the future and any military operations in the Caucasus will affect Turkey directly.

For the time being, Turkey remains neutral and watches events but recent events and the military parade show that Turkey will be ready to defend its interests, if necessary.

Inonu Voices Plea For Harder Work

By the Associated Press

Ankara (Delayed), Oct. 28 President Inonu today exhorted Turkey to increase production, reduce expenses, and work harder in schools, shops, and fields as the Republic celebrated its eighteenth birthday.

The President, who was right-hand adviser to the late Kemal Ataturk, founder of the Republic, spoke before an assemblage which included diplomats from both sides of the war.

Canada to Slice Its Own Bread

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Canada's Wartime Prices and Trade Board, charged with price fixing to further Canada's war effort hopes to cut out frills, and recently issued an order prohibiting the selling of sliced bread and also its wrapping in fancy wrappers.

According to K. W. Taylor, Secretary of the Board, this move has been justified, in as much as the cutting out of slicing and cutting out fancy wrappers—between them amount to nearly one quarter of a cent per loaf, and one of the biggest bakers in Canada made one seventh of a cent profit a loaf.

"Little things can make all the difference between making a loss and paying a normal dividend. Wartime is no time to be developing new fancy frills to packages," he stated. "It is time to cut them out."

An effort should be made to discover substitutes, it is suggested, and individual customers must economize on almost everything, to spend less and less, and produce more and more, and save more and more, so that more men and money and machines can be diverted to war industries and war production.

"One of these days the war is going to end," said Mr. Taylor, "and it may come quite suddenly. We can't see the end yet, but in April, 1918, the Germans had almost won the war, and in November they had lost it. Events move rapidly, particularly in the type of war in which we are engaged.

"We have got to be prepared to go on for two or three or more years, but when the end comes, it is liable to come quite suddenly, and in the national interest it is most desirable that we should be on a sound cost and price structure.

"The post-war period is going to be very difficult. There is going to be very keen competition for the markets suddenly thrown open. There are going to be large amounts of skilled labor and equipment to be converted to peacetime purposes, and a tremendous advantage is going to accrue to that business and firm and that country which during the war will have been able to keep itself on a sound conservative cost-price relation.

U. S. Visitor's Permit For Arias Supporter

MIAMI, Fla., Oct. 31 (AP)—Immigration inspectors yesterday issued a six-month visitor's permit to the former Mayor of Panama, a supporter of the little Republic's ousted President, Arnulfo Arias.

Nicolas Ardito Barletta, who had been held in jail for more than two weeks after the Arias Government collapsed, was placed in technical custody in Miami last night.

Upon his arrival from Panama aboard a Pan American stratoclipper last night, Mr. Barletta said he wanted to "look around" in the United States for merchandise that he might buy for his mercantile business.

War-Foiled Plant Repairs Build Huge Nazi Deficit

By Theo von Merk
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The ruinous effect of the Nazi system in Germany has been disclosed with remarkable frankness by one of Adolf Hitler's most trusted economic collaborators.

In the course of a recent speech, Dr. Carl Luer, President of the Frankfurt Chamber of Commerce and newly-appointed President of one of the Reich's biggest automobile factories, declared that costs of repair and replacement of machinery of German industry that had to be postponed until after the war amounted to five billion marks a year.

He added that such was the figure "conservatively estimated" at present. Wear and tear would, he added, most likely boost it as the war draws on and shortages of raw materials and labor increase, while use of the machinery would have to be intensified.

Since five billion Reichsmark was the total turnover of German export in the last year of peace, the present rate of depreciation of the German industrial equipment, according to Dr. Luer, accounts for as much as the whole export turnover in peacetime. This fantastic loss of the nation's wealth is staggering.

But it is not new. It has been known for a long time. As early as July and August, 1939, just before the outbreak of the war, two of Germany's most important newspapers, the Frankfurter Zeitung and the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, complained about the ruin of Germany's industrial machinery because of the reckless use in the race of rearmament.

It was therein stated that as far as the famous Krupp and Roechling combines were concerned, a considerable boost in the depreciation of the value of the machine inventory was necessary in order to keep the factories running.

Dickerhoff Complaint

The big Dickerhoff cement concern declared that its machines had to run 24 hours a day without any chance of overhauling or repair, a fact which greatly impaired production.

The giant Bosch combine asserted that not even a depreciation of 8 per cent would be enough. The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung added that the strain on the German industry because of the rearmament had speeded up wear and tear of the machines in an unprecedented way and at a speed thought impossible before.

Thus, the reckless "total-operation" of the Nazi system has gradually ruined the stock of Germany's industry. The rapid waste of the extended war on Russia will certainly increase the trouble. There has been less and less labor and raw material for repair and replacement, while the demand has been steadily increasing.

The worst part of the story is that this ruin has not been confined to industry. It is even more serious in agriculture.

Last January a Nazi spokesman has estimated that the "most necessary investments for German agriculture after the war has to be put at about 40 billion marks." This sum, equal to half the German national income before the outbreak of the war, he added, would not cover costs of livestock. It would simply be needed for repairs on houses and machines of German farmers which had to be neglected in the recent past. Neither would the enormous costs of rebuilding the "new territories of the Reich or amelioration of land" be included, he said.

Empty Promises

It is hardly possible to overrate the importance of such a burden after the war. The amount given as needed for the "most urgent investments" in agriculture after the war, has been eight times the annual depreciation of industry. The reason for it has been that in spite of all loud promises made to the German peasant in propaganda campaigns, the situation of the German farmer has never had so hard a time as under Nazi rule.

According to official Nazi statistics, "owing to the necessarily low prices of agricultural products, German agriculture has had an annual deficit of four and a half billion marks," or over 35 per cent of its income. People have literally fled the country and taken better paid defense jobs.

Not even the harshest measures of the Nazi Government have so far been able to stem this flood inundating the cities and leaving the country "dry." While Adolf Hitler's theory of government has made blood and soil a cardinal point, the practice has looked quite different. The number and acreage of new farm settlements between his coming to power and the beginning of the war has dropped steadily and finally sunk by 90 per cent.

Thus, virtually no new settlements could be recorded.

A similar situation was to be found in the housing problem. Last year, Adolf Hitler announced his enormous house building scheme that was to start right after the war, in order to relieve the shortage of dwellings. The plan foresaw annual costs of six billion marks.

Additional Difficulty

Another source of trouble for the German Minister of Finance after the war will be to raise the money for the promised old age pension system, which allegedly was completed last spring by Dr. Robert Ley. He promised ample support for every citizen, a super ham-and-egg scheme that would cost from seven to nine billion marks annually.

To find funds for all these projects is hardly possible. Some of them may never be realized.

There are two aspects to the whole question. First, what will be done if Germany wins; secondly, what will be done if Germany loses the war?

If Germany wins, the Nazis will certainly fill their stocks with what they can find in other countries. However, even that is not as easy as it may sound. Looting has a natural end for lack of substance. The past months have already taught Hitler that he has to share his most precious raw materials with even his most oppressed and helpless victims. He must feed them if he wants to keep them alive at least as slaves in his mills and on his fields, and he must feed their machines if he wants them to run, producing goods for the German master races.

Thus, the Nazis had to spare even gasoline from their war machine and ship it to the occupied lands lest agriculture and industry there break down and bury the Third Reich under their debris.

Slowly but steadily, the Nazis had to send back raw materials which they carried away at the day of occupation.

New Machines Necessary

Thus, it will not be possible to take the whole machinery and replenish the German plants. At least part of the need of German factories will have to be met by producing new machines and Dr. Luer already hinted at this when he told his audience in Frankfurt that the re-equipment of the industrial apparatus will be a major objective after the war and will have to receive priority over the production of consumers' goods.

The German listener knew what that meant for him. It meant that he will have to forego his dreams of a higher living standard even after victory. He was not unprepared for that bad news. Dr. Funk, Minister of Economics, told him some time ago that restrictions will have to be kept for a long time, even if victory should come.

That is why one cannot see how Hitler will raise the funds to meet the costs of renewing and repairing the stock of German industry, the expense of which will by then considerably exceed five billions a year; of paying for the requirements of German agriculture, by then far more than 40 billions with six billions a year for a full decade for new dwellings, seven to nine billions a year for the old age pension scheme and uncounted billions for the costly plans of rebuilding German cities according to the architectural whims of the Führer.

Situation After Defeat

If Germany loses, its situation will be far worse. The two items, old age pensions and new dwellings may be eliminated, but the replacement and repair in industry and agriculture cannot be discarded if the nation wants to produce and live.

Moreover, some nations will put forward claims against the Reich. The peace treaty could scarcely free a defeated Germany from reperations.

But even supposing it did, there can be little doubt that some nations will demand back the loot which the Nazis have carried away, partly consumed, partly incorporated into their industrial plants or transport system.

A defeated Germany will also have to build a new merchant fleet because, so far, she has lost approximately half of her ocean-going vessels. And on the top of all that it will be weighed down by a terrific national debt.

To date, the Nazi Government admits a national debt that amounts to about one and a half times the national income. After two years of war the German national debt is almost as high as it was when the Empire collapsed after four years in 1918.

But then even the collapsing Empire had many times the actual gold and money reserves of the Nazi regime of today. This debt at present, according to Nazi statistics, has been growing actually and proportionally. Today it is increasing by two-thirds of the national income a year. Economic experts however, hold that these Nazi figures give only a small fraction of the actual debt.

All this goes to show that the Nazi system has built up an unbearable burden for German generations to come.

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Britons Get Final Warning to Quit Orient; U.S. Urged to Use Japan as 'Peacemaker'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Oct. 31—The British Press Attaché's advice to non-essential Britons to evacuate Japanese-occupied territory is considered a reflection of the serious situation in the Far East and probably a final British warning to British nationals in the Orient.

American Consular spokesmen say a similar warning by the United States is not contemplated. One high official adds "sufficient warning has already been given to the approximately 1,500 Americans in the Shanghai district."

However, the strong Moscow defense makes a Japanese move unlikely at present with Tokyo still waiting, watching and hoping for a Russian collapse. In addition, an attack is improbable, at least until after the meeting of the Japanese Diet in mid-November in which Premier Tojo will be given an opportunity to gauge public feeling and explain the Government position to seek complete unity.

Agreement Still Desired

It is understood the Tokyo Government still hopes for an American agreement. But the efforts at Washington of Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura and Minister Kaname Wakasugi are considered a failure.

For three months they have been unable to obtain the slightest American appeasement gesture.

Informed Japanese believe the talks may be continued, but through other channels, such as nonofficial representatives. However, the greatest dam against Japanese armed action is probably the continued Russian ability and willingness to fight, rather than Japanese hope of an American agreement.

Meanwhile Japan is apparently preparing to move in any direction promising the biggest and speediest success. Troops are massing both in the north along the Siberian border, and in the south of China and in Indo-China. Reports are increasing of intention to invade Yunnan Province in a drive toward the Burma Road, China's southern lifeline for import of war supplies. But such a campaign would be extremely difficult.

Many Dangers Involved

A terrible terrain limits the use of mechanized equipment. There is also the danger of tangling with American planes in southwestern China. A tremendous number of troops would be required in order to keep communications open. Maintaining any advance would necessitate huge garrisons.

The Japanese have long been dickering with Yunnanese provincial leaders in an effort to find susceptible Chinese "fifth columnists." Failure of this threat is attributable to Japanese bombings of Yunnan cities, plus Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's dispatch of Central Government troops to guard the Province.

An all-out Japanese attack on Thailand and Malaya is still a possibility, with Japanese Navy officers growing more and more favorable. However, the direction of any move by Japanese is still dependent largely on European developments.

A Russian collapse would likely result in limited action northward to safeguard Japan's flank and let off steam while waiting a favorable opportunity to strike south.

Japanese Learn War's 'Ups and Downs'

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Oct. 31

Air-raid precautions advice given by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in a handbook issued today: "Those without proper head protection are advised to carry their cushions on their heads."

Australia Ready

SYDNEY, Australia, Oct. 31 (AP)—A radiocast attributed here to a German Navy spokesman has urged Japan to invade Australia and as a result has stirred a storm of official reaction. Prime Minister John Curtin declared today that "we are very well prepared to resist aggression . . . we are not acting alone."

He said that the recommendation, by an "Admiral Lützow," was a desperate device to obtain an additional fighting ally.

[Such a radiocast was not recorded in New York and no German Naval spokesman of that name is known. However, Admiral Friedrich Leutrow is known in such a capacity.]

Mr. Curtin himself radiocast a commentary on the broadcast.

"A year ago German propagandists suggested that Britain could not defend herself against invasion. The German warlords know better now.

"Our position in Australia is quite clear. We do not desire to have war in the Eastern Hemisphere. We seek to make the Pacific a pacific ocean. But our determination to resist aggression is unequivocal and we are very well prepared to resist aggression.

"The fact is we are not acting alone."

Mr. Curtain said that the cooperation among Australia and her friends in the Pacific was "so substantial as to represent a very material advance in our common cause. We will see this struggle through to the very end."

TOKYO, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Japan Times and Advertiser argued today that the United States, "by a display of strength through tolerance and concession," could start a "snowball of peace" rolling with Japan as a prime mover.

The paper, controlled by the Foreign Office, reiterated its recent theme that Japan, in conjunction with the United States, was the only power in a position to bring about world peace.

Without actually using the word mediation, the paper said Germany could not make peace because "the Chancellor is in the midst of the greatest battle in history," that Britain could not because of her commitments under the Atlantic Declaration and to exiled governments, and that the United States, Soviet Russia, and Chungking likewise were unable to make any first move because any overtures would be interpreted as indicating weakness.

Thus, it said, "Japan is the only great Power able to utilize any American readiness for peace by employing an initial United States peace policy to the best advantage everywhere in the wide world."

Col. Kikusaburo Okada, head of the War Preparation Bureau of the War Office, declared in an article published yesterday that "the British-United States attitude is like putting an iron bracket on our head" and "it is time to make up our mind to prepare for the worst."

Writing in the popular magazine "King," Colonel Okada declared that Japan's trade cannot at present be restricted to the "yen block"—the Japanese Empire and Occupied China.

The Japanese Cabinet meanwhile appointed Vice Admiral Kiichi Endo, a former Naval attaché at Berlin, as director of a Total War Research Institute, and voted to increase taxes.

Tax increases were aimed by the Cabinet at curtailing purchasing power to arrest consumption and avoid inflationary trends, the Board of Information announced.

It was stated the Government hoped to increase revenue by 170,000,000 in the current fiscal year and by 630,000,000 yen in the next fiscal period. (The yen had a value of slightly more than 23 cents before freezing operations ended trading in the foreign exchange market.)

Record Thai Budget

BANGKOK, Thailand, Oct. 31 (AP)—Defense appropriations exceeding 102,000,000 ticals (about $41,000,000) are contained in budgetary estimates for 1942 just approved by Thailand's Cabinet.

Total expenditures by the Government next year are expected to establish a record, 260,000,000 ticals (about $104,000,000).

Observers said the defense appropriations proclaimed the little Asiatic nation's determination to resist any aggression.

[Thailand lies between French Indo-China, where Japanese hold key military and naval bases, and the British territories of Burma and Malaya.]

New York CCC Camps Cut

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 31 (AP)—Reduction of New York's CCC camps from 23 to 12, chiefly because of a lack of enrollees, was announced today by the State Conservation Department.

U. S.-British Plane Output Topping That of Axis Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Military aircraft production in the United States has now reached the point where, when added to that of the British, it is exceeding the production of the Axis powers. This statement is made by T. P. Wright, of the Aircraft Branch of the Office of Production Management.

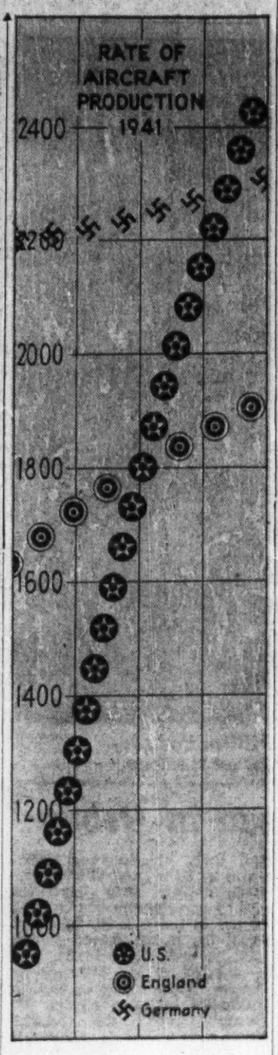
Writing in the November issue of Aviation magazine, Mr. Wright says that "the rate of production increase for aircraft in the United States is greater than for any other country in the world at any period." Furthermore, he states, "I would like to re-emphasize the excellence of American equipment. It is, considered as a whole, unsurpassed by any other country."

In comparing the relative air strength of the two contending groups of powers, Mr. Wright has this to say:

"The entrance of Russia into the war on the side of the Allies far more than offsets any effort which the conquered nations have been forced to contribute. Therefore, in appraising the rate of production of the contending powers and the size of their air forces, I am still of the opinion that, without counting Russia, the rate of production of England, augmented by one-half of the United States production, is now greater than the output of Germany and Italy plus the production of conquered countries; and that the total air power of the Allies will be greater than that of the Axis powers early in 1942."

Referring back to his article in the January, 1941, issue of Aviation, Mr. Wright points out that our United States program has been added to several times since then, and at this rate of acceleration we should attain a peak production of well over 3,000 planes per month, by the middle of 1942. "The point of monthly production output to which it goes thereafter," he says, "will be dependent upon addition of new programs this winter and next spring, but a rate of 50,000 planes per year is in sight!"

"We have done a tremendous job during the past year and a half," Mr. Wright declares. "It is really something of which we can be justly proud, to deliver aircraft now at a rate four-fold that which maintained at the start of our period of expansion about 15 months ago. We have gone from approximately 500 airplanes per month during the summer of 1940, to about 2,000 in the fall of 1941, and we are only getting started at the present time."



Aviation Magazine

Aircraft production

Chart showing tremendous rise in United States manufacture compared with England and Germany.

Bulgaria to Seize Greek Territory

Continued from Page 1

embroil Bulgaria with Russia's allies.

This now has been successfully accomplished.

Germany pursued similar tactics with Rumania which was recently induced to annex "Transnistria" a new name for the district between the Dniester and the Bug, where there is a small and inconspicuous Rumanian minority which has been inflated by Bucharest and German newspapers into an overwhelming Rumanian majority clamoring for decades for reunion with the Motherland.

The motive attributed to the Germans in this instance is to find an excuse for not having to upset the Vienna award, by which Rumania was forced to give up a large part of Transylvania to Hungary last year, and which Hungary has not the slightest intention of surrendering without a struggle.

Clash of Interest

Consequently Hungary and Rumania so far have been indifferently fraternal as brothers in arms in the battles for the Ukraine and their respective radios have been engaged in frequent slanging matches at one another's expense.

Even the doubtful gift of Transnistria has not reconciled the Rumanians to the loss of Transylvania. Today's report from Rumanian sources that Rumanian troops will soon be withdrawn west of the Bug and take no further part in war against Russia will doubtless cause heartfelt rejoicing throughout Rumania—if the Germans allow it to happen.

Germany has been reconnoitering the ground lately in the hope of trying similar tactics with Turkey.

The Turks entered the last war on Germany's side as an Empire with a large subject population, consisting chiefly of Arabs. In view of the Kemal Ataturk tradition of pure Turkish nationalism there are still some voices raised in Ankara for a policy of expansion.

Turkish Policy

That these voices are in a decisive minority is deduced from the fervor of yesterday's anniversary celebrations.

Opinion here and also in Turkey, however, expects Germany to continue its blandishments to Turkey. In this connection German diplomats are now busily putting out the theory that the German Army, after halting for the winter to rest and refit, will then march almost unhindered to the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus. It is not intended, they say, to invade Turkey. But as Turkey will then be "isolated" except towards Syria, why should not the Turks strike a bargain with Germany now to share in Middle Eastern spoils, instead of waiting till it will be too late to get advantageous terms?

Whitehall seems quite confident that the Turks will not listen and that they will remain loyal to the Anglo-Turkish alliance.

German propagandists in the Balkans are also assuring the Turks that Hitler does not intend to invade Britain.

Their argument is that if the British cannot invade the continent now, when perhaps nine-tenths of the German Army is in Russia, they certainly will not be able to do so next year, seeing that Russia already is "defeated" and—according to Hitler—unable to recover.

Plans to Ignore British

Therefore, say the German propagandists, Hitler can now afford, firstly, to ignore Britain and organize Europe as a going concern without the British. Secondly he can push on at leisure to the conquest and consolidation of Western Asia—the inference again being that the Turks are missing the chance of their national lifetime by not hitching their fortunes at once to the glittering German bandwagon.

With the Russians still retreating and the German armies uncomfortably close to the direct road through Rostov to the Caucasus, such a program does not seem too far fetched to at least some portions of public opinion in the countries immediately concerned, including Turkey.

Whether the German chances will continue to look so rosy as the season progresses is another matter, dependent partly on the progress of the Russian campaign and partly on what happens in North Africa.

No Attack Expected

It is no secret that up to two weeks ago the Turks hoped that the British would not get involved in Libya lest the Germans should take the opportunity to invade Turkey. But the consensus of Turkish opinion today is that the Germans will not attack them this winter.

If the British share this view, they are more likely to come to grips with the Italians in the hope either of forcing them to seek an armistice or of obliging the Germans to send an army of occupation into Italy.

There is already little love lost between the Italians and the Germans. And despite King Boris's annexation proclamation there is not much love lost between the Germans and Bulgarians.

A considerable number, perhaps a majority, of the Rumanians are opposed to Gen. Jon Antonescu's policy of collaboration with Germany. Similarly in Hungary there is not a little support for Tibor Eckhardt, former Agrarian leader in Parliament, who is busy trying to organize a Free Hungarian movement in the United States.

Thus despite German victories the dislike of Germany is growing even among Germany's associates. Germany's realization of this fact is one of the chief reasons for forcing a policy of territorial expansion upon them.

By a Staff Artist

Taken by Bulgars

The blackened areas show approximately the territory in Western Thrace and Macedonia annexed by Bulgaria from Greece.

Haakon Receives American Canteens

LONDON, Oct. 31 (AP)—King Haakon of Norway yesterday formally received two ambulances, a mobile X-ray unit and four canteens presented on behalf of American organizations by Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Jr., Minister to the exiled Norwegian Government, and Mrs. Biddle.

He told the Minister and Mrs. Biddle that "it gives us great encouragement to see the big American Nation with us in the fight for freedom."

Rails 'Made in Germany' But They'll Serve U. S.

FORT DIX, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—The United States Army is laying steel railroad tracks at Fort Dix carrying the inscription "Krupp, Essen, Germany."

Maj. Aage Woldyké, Public Relations Officer at the Fort, said the 100-ton shipment of rails arrived last month from Cuba, where it was purchased because of priorities shortages in the United States.

Anti-tank targets, electrically controlled, will roll over the German-made rails.

A workman discovered the inscription.

Food for Mouths of China: Chungking Has Grim Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHENGTU, Szechwan — The Central Government of China has been fighting for the past few months to save China from a food crisis.

Some relief has come with a rice crop in Szechwan Province that is estimated at 7,256,000 tons. While substantially higher than the 1940 yield of 5,892,000 tons, this is less than in the prewar years, and 30 per cent below Szechwan's best crop in 1938.

Prices have dropped encouragingly from the tense high reached on July 5 of this year. Late figures show a decline of prices by 13 per cent.

Relief arrived none too soon, since the former rice crop fell short and the previous wheat crop failed even more miserably.

There has been a growing realization in Government circles that no amount of American bombers or currency pump-priming by Washington can save this Nation unless a way can be found to feed the National Army and prevent a farm blockade against the cities of Free China.

The most important theater of Chungking's present food campaign is the Chengtu Plain in the Szechwan Red Basin, one of the most potent agricultural regions in the world. It comprises 14 well-irrigated hsien, or counties, abounding in rice, wheat, corn, sweet potatoes, and many other foods.

Yet in this area a bitter though unpublicized struggle is being waged for the control of food by three distinct forces. The are:

1. The Chungking Government, represented by Gov. Chang Chun and units of the National Army which are buying rice below the market price for the use of the Army and Government officials.

2. Local military satraps, often representing and backed by the land-holding Szechwan gentry who possess enormous reserves of foodstocks.

3. The mass of the peasantry, which is on the borderline of starvation.

Becomes Grim Struggle

What was formerly a politico-economic game of chess between the Government and local military leaders has been transformed by the sudden drop in production into a grim struggle. Entrance of the peasantry into the arena of battle has given the struggle a new twist and deepened its inner political and economic content.

Hundreds of peasants went through the fields outside this city at harvest time armed with baskets and cutting implements, robbing land owners of beans, cutting down wheat, and serving notice on all and sundry that they were hungry and meant to get good by any means. The killing of a few peasants, the wounding of others, and the arrest of unruly village poor has not ended the incidents.

Coupled with these incidents, which so far must be considered of a purely minor nature, is the mysterious and unexplained wave of incendiarism that has swept several cities in western Szechwan. Recently, one half of Kwanhsien, where is located the largest irrigation project in China, was burned to the ground. Local authorities hint that traitors set the fires, but behind the traitors, if they exist, can be found discontent among isolated strata of the populace.

Workers' Discontent

Not so dramatic as the fires, but just as suggestive, is the increasing malcontent of co-operative workers, who have quit their jobs, forcing many Szechwan co-operatives to close, because they were paid less than workers of the supposedly-oppressive private workshops.

A black market sprang up. Peasants are selling back and forth among themselves and avoiding Army grain registering agents. The problem of providing farmers with sufficient foodstuffs, which so far seemed to be nonexistent, may prove as great if not much greater than that of supplying the needs of the total urban population.

This curious and potentially dangerous fact springs from the system of land tenancy and rent existing on the Chengtu Plain. According to statistics of the Agricultural Improvement Institute of Szechwan, 56 per cent of the farms are worked by tenants, 24 per cent are partly owned and only 20 per cent are wholly owned. And 77 per cent of the paid crop rent is paid in terms of rice.

Large portions of the rice are thus falling into the hands of the landlords, and in a poor year this means that the tenant, after paying his landlord, will not have enough rice for himself and will have to buy in the market, thus competing with the government agencies and army grain collectors.

Mythical Prosperity

The war prosperity of the farmers seems to be a myth generated by the official propagandists. The farmers in this fertile agricultural "paradise" did not benefit by the rise in the price of rice because they had no surplus to sell to the market.

In a memorandum issued to the Central Government an investigator recently found that the most urgent need of the farmers is not consumption goods, but production goods such as tools. Prices of these, due to their metal content, have risen 20 to 30 times since the start of the war. Such goods cannot be bought by the farmer so he labors longer hours and produces less with inferior equipment.

The farmers' increased money income from secondary products like tobacco and vegetables, this same investigator found, has led to increased pressure on them from their creditors who expect further depreciation of the Chinese dollar and are therefore trying to obtain repayment of all loans in kind which farmers formerly contracted in terms of money.

The last two scarcity crops, of course, threw most of the surplus rice in the Chengtu Plain into the hands of the landlords, the biggest of whom are said to be local Szechwan military leaders. Against these, the Central Government ever since November, 1940, when Gen. Chiang Kai-shek publicly chastised 20 hsien magistrates for allowing hoarding, has been struggling bitterly. So far their efforts in Chengtu have not been crowned with the success that attended the measures taken in the countryside around Chungking.

Other Increases

Of course, the rise in the price of rice is only one detail in the continued upward curve of the commodity prices which have now stretched beyond those of Chungking. Foodstuffs such as pork have risen, in Chinese currency, from a prewar price of 21 cents a catty (1⅓ lbs) to $3; salt from 10 cents to $1.50, tea from 64 cents to $6.50.

Clothing has likewise continued the same upward trend, shirtings rising from 13 cents to $2.50; cotton from 53 cents to $4.86; socks from 25 cents a pair to $5 a pair.

Building materials have risen rapidly from an index of 100 at the start of the war to 1,185 by this spring. The highest rises are shown by metals such as iron, copper, brass, galvanized wire. The highest single rise was shown by plain sheets of galvanized iron which have risen from a prewar price of $2.80 to the present price of $170 in four years of war

Although the Government has not yet been able to arrest the rise in prices, which must fundamentally be due to the low productivity of labor, energetic measures have enabled it to obtain enough grain for the Army which is the biggest and most immediate problem.

Out of last year's Szechwan rice crop, the Government took over 4,000,000 piculs for the Army alone. This year it may take more.

Flying Wing Claims Top Speed in Air

HAWTHORNE, Calif., Oct. 31 (AP)—Northrop Aircraft, Inc., said the "radically new 'Northrop Flying Wing' has been successfully tested over a period of the past 18 months and the results are sensationally satisfactory."

A company statement quoted President John K. Northrop:

"In my opinion, transport aircraft having cruising speeds of approximately 100 miles an hour greater than the best now available can be built as soon as the necessary engineering on our flying wing can be completed and construction facilities made available.

"I believe it is safe to say that the usefulness and economic value of aircraft may be doubled or even trebled through our complete vindication of the flying wing principle. Unquestionably the way is paved for rapid and startling new developments in American aeronautics which will be of far-reaching significance to the world."

The company thus described the craft, first announced last week:

"Except for its propeller-shaft housings, every square inch of the plane's body increases the 'lift' of the wing. The 38-foot model, minus tail or fuselage, carries its twin engines and pilot within its wings, thus eliminating wind resistance to a great extent."

Northrop's first flying wing was built in 1929, but the statement said the present craft was not designed until 1939. Detailed performance and structural comparisons with other aircraft cannot be made, the statement continued, because of military restrictions.

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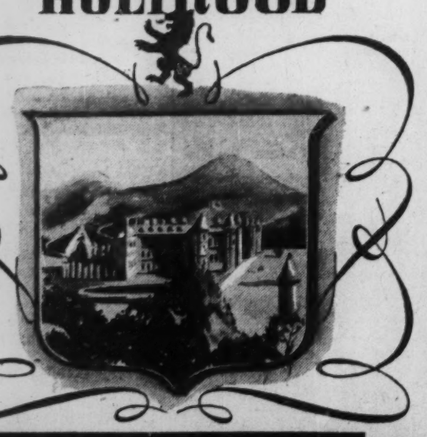

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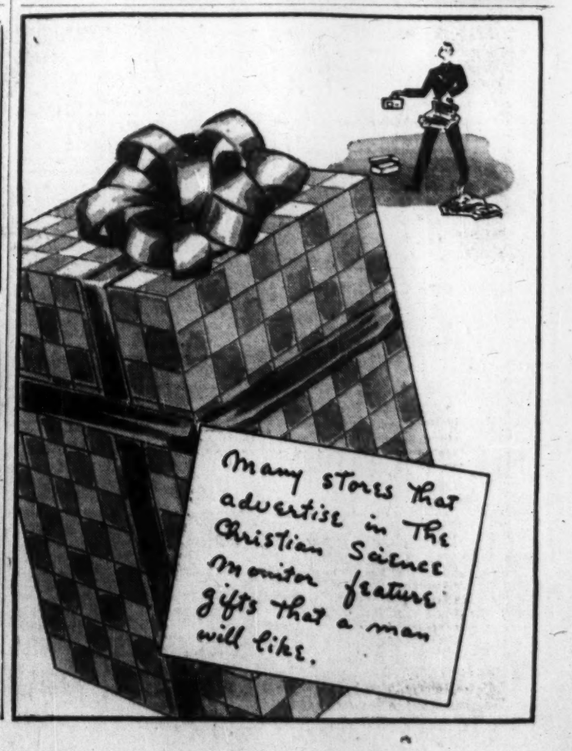

Film News in Boston and Hollywood—Week-End Radio Prospects

Astaire and Miss Hayworth At the State and Orpheum

If "You'll Never Get Rich" were as light on its feet as Fred Astaire is on his, Columbia would have a musical comedy of topflight grace and wit. As it is, the new military musical extravaganza at the State and Orpheum ranks as only moderate entertainment except when Mr. Astaire—sometimes with Rita Hayworth—takes to his dancing feet. Then it is wonderful. Mr. Astaire's talent is so dazzling that a simple ingratiating story would serve him far better than the shoddy sort of intrigue with tunes that is employed.

The millions who go to watch Fred Astaire do so for a single reason. And they will not be disappointed in this respect over "You'll Never Get Rich." Mr. Astaire does one of those casually marvelous numbers of him in an army camp guardhouse, where he spends considerable time. As Bob Curtis, a drafted dance director, Mr. Astaire becomes involved in a series of old army games and maneuvers, the latter being principally romantic. The maneuvering is necessitated by the philanderings of a producer, Martin Cortland (Robert Benchley).

The dancing is witty, if the screen play is not. Mr. Astaire's new partner is lovely and talented. Cliff Nazarro, as a double-talking draftee, provokes considerable laughter. Robert Alton has staged [illegible] of effective chorus routines [illegible] background for some of the [illegible]. The finale on the top of a make-believe tank does, however, seem macabre.

John Hubbard, Osa Massen, Frieda Inescort, Guinn Williams, and Donald McBride give the script a handup wherever they can. Cole Porter's songs are on the dull side. But there's not a thing wrong with Mr. Astaire's dancing.

The second feature is "Tillie the Toiler," a film from the comic strip, with Kay Harris, William Tracy, Daphne Pollard, and George Watts in the leading roles.

★ ★ ★

'Week End in Havana'

"Week End in Havana," which heads the new bill at the Metropolitan Theater, is a light musical romance in Technicolor, which may well have been suggested to Twentieth Century-Fox by a recent minor marine mishap. At least the beaching of a cruise ship on Florida sands is the springboard for a story which is set principally in the night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.

For Nan Spencer (Alice Faye), salesgirl in Macy's, is a determined young woman. She has saved for years for this vacation, and she means to make the most of it. So she refuses to sign a waiver of her damage claims until the steamship company has provided her with the equivalent.

A representative of the company (John Wayne) is assigned to see that she gets her good time at the company's expense in Havana—to the displeasure of his financée (Cobina Wright, Jr.). He employs a gambler (Cesar Romero) to give Nan a taste of Latin romance. The complications ensuing give opportunity for the introduction of the musical numbers which are perhaps the most important part of the entertainment, to which Carmen Miranda, as a jealous sweetheart of Mr. Romero, makes a conspicuous contribution. Everything is done on a sumptuous scale, and the difficulties are all ironed out without series damage to anybody.

The companion film is the latest Laurel and Hardy farce, called "Great Guns." This finds the two comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.

★ ★ ★

'Belle Starr'

"Belle Starr," now at the Keith Memorial, opens with a benign Negro explaining to his little grand-daughter that "Missy Belle" was a legend. Then the film carries one back to Belle's old mansion in Missouri and metamorphoses the outlaw into a Southern belle.

As the heroine, Gene Tierney is provided with a series of dashing costumes by Thavis Banton. Belle marries Sam Starr, in the picture portrayed as a Southern patriot, who went wrong only because of associating with the Cole brothers. These suggest the Younger brothers (one of whom was Cole Younger), with whom Belle Starr was actually associated in her criminal enterprises.

Belle is upset when she learns that those whom she trusted as patriots are really bandits and brigands. In an effort to warn her husband of a Federal army trap, she runs afoul of a villain, who shoots her for the reward.

Randolph Scott gives a sandy performance as Sam. Dana Andrews and John Shepperd have roles in which they make futile efforts to rescue Belle from her wild companions. Elizabeth Patterson, Chill Wills, Louise Beavers, and Joseph Sawyer are competent in lesser assignments. Lamar Trotti wrote the story from an original story by Niven Busch, and Cameron Rogers and Irving Cummings directed.

The companion feature is "They Meet Again," another in the series of Dr. Christian stories, with Jean Hersholt playing the role again.

★ ★ ★

'Our Wife'

"Our Wife," now at the Paramount and Fenway, is a smart comedy, with Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey and Ellen Drew playing the three corners of a triangle, replete with wisecracks. The chief interest of the film centers in the struggle of the two women for Mr. Douglas. The principals do their work well, assisted by Charles Coburn and John Hubbard.

Also on the bill is "Bullets for O'Hara," a melodrama featuring Joan Perry, Roger Pryor, and Anthony Quinn.

'Sons o' Fun' Tonight

The Olsen and Johnson musical, "Sons o' Fun," will have its premiere tonight at the Shubert. The opening, which had been scheduled for last night, was postponed because of mechanical difficulties. First-night tickets will be good for tonight.

Gracie Allen and William Post, Jr.
In the film version of "Mr. and Mrs. North."

Halmar Grabeau in Debut

Very Cuban as a platform figure, conventionally international as a performer, Halmar Grabeau, pianist, made herself known to Boston in a recital at Jordan Hall last evening. She is bringing the feminine back to concert notice, and high time; for women, except for a few brave and militant ones, have for a good while now allowed themselves to be driven out of the piano field by men who displayed a particular advantage over them with respect to technique. They have fled from the contest, in consternation at the speed that men of recent days have shown at the keyboard.

The women of former days who won acclaim as pianists had a kind of execution all their own which was admirable for what went for interpretation, but which stood no chance against the man who made rapidity his main aim. The women played with a type of hand action and of arm motion that got them nowhere in the realm of fast travel. By evidence of the Cuban artist's playing, that disability has been surmounted. The way to get into pace with the men is to follow their engineering methods and adopt their mechanical devices.

Here was an exhibition, then, of modern piano playing, where quickness prevails; by no means the perfected article, yet something well approaching it. A piece or two in Hispanic idiom might have been expected; but the program leaflet showed in print mostly familiar composers' names. The Liszt Sonata in B minor and a group of Chopin works occupied the visitor's principal time. America was represented by "The Lake at Evening," by Griffes, and early classic Europe by an arrangement of a Bach Arioso. In the case of these two items, the march moved slowly, sedately, and sentimentally. Yes, in one other, the Berceuse of Chopin. In point, too, of what is known as audience appeal, the dreamy "Lake," the dignified Arioso and the meditative Berceuse scored chief success. Where the artist's brilliance and velocity counted with most certainty was in the presentation she gave of the Capriccio in F minor of Dohnányi. That was no mere flashiness; it was running the race in championship time and in clean style.

W. P. T.

Complete Ballet Casts

The complete casts for next week's engagement of the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo at the Boston Opera House follow:

Nov. 3—"Labyrinth": Youskevitch, Mladova, Roudenko, Istomina; "Les Sylphides": Zoritch, Toumanova, Krassovska; "Gaîté Parisienne": Danilova, Rostova, Massine, Franklin.

Nov. 4—"Nutcracker": Kostenko, Marra, Etheridge, Kosloff, Katcharoff; "Spectre de la Rose": Toumanova, Youskevitch; "Beau Danube": Danilova, Massine.

Nov. 5—Matinee, "Coppélia": Danilova, Youskevitch, Beresoff, Kostenko; "Spectre de la Rose": Toumanova, Guerard; "Prince Igor": Eglevsky, Krassovska, Crabtree. Evening, "Scheherazade": Danilova, Eglevsky, Mladova, Krassovska, Marra; "Saratoga": Danilova, Chamie, Beresoff, Franklin; "Afternoon of a Faun": Youskevitch, Rostova; "Capriccio Espagnol": Eglevsky, Danilova, Krassovska, Massine.

Nov. 6—"Vienna—1814": Platoff, Orlova, Krassovska, Guerard, Danilova, Franklin, Youskevitch, Geleznova; "Labyrinth": Eglevsky, Platoff, Rostova, Mladova, Roudenko, Istomina; "Bogatyri": Danilova, Franklin, Platoff.

Nov. 7—"Sylphides": Grantzeva, Toumanova, Lacca, Zoritch; "The New Yorker": Massine, Zoritch; "Le Beau Danube": Massine, Danilova.

Nov. 8—Matinee, "Serenade": Krassovska, Franklin, Youskevitch; "Nutcracker": Kostenko, Marra, Toumanova, Youskevitch; "Capriccio Espagnol": Krassovska, Massine, Danilova, Eglevsky, Evening, "Saratoga": Danilova, Chamie, Beresoff, Franklin; "Scheherazade": Danilova, Franklin, Yazvinsky "Gaîté Parisienne": Danilova, Grantzeva, Massine, Guerard, Platoff.

Gracie Allen to Play Role In 'Mr. and Mrs. North'

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

"Mr. and Mrs. North" will be Gracie Allen's first movie, radio, or theatrical work since 1922 in which George Burns does not appear. There is no part for George in the story, for the role of Mr. North is taken by William Post, Jr., who was seen last on Broadway in "My Sister Eileen." George is on the set from time to time, but he doesn't do much coaching. He hasn't, as a matter of fact, since the first appearance of their act in vaudeville.

On that occasion, after working out an elaborate routine for himself in which Gracie was to ask the questions and he was to give the funny answers, George discovered that the audience was laughing at Gracie and the questions instead of at him and the answers. After that Gracie received the questions instead of giving them, and garnered the laughs for herself; and it's been that way ever since.

A small brunette, rather shy offstage, Miss Allen says she began seeking public approbation at the age of 3 in San Francisco. During the last presidential campaign she suddenly announced that Gracie Allen was running for President and would stump the country. It was announced, of course, as a joke; and it remained a joke. She didn't think anyone would come to hear her, but thousands showed up wherever she went. She's given up politics for the moment—largely because she can't understand why so many people would want to hear her talk nonesense when a serious election was approaching—but the memory of the campaign remains with her.

Meantime, the very capable Miss Allen—don't be fooled by that nonsense she talks to George Burns—busies herself with running a large house in Beverly Hills for her two adopted children and her husband, conducts a very successful weekly radio broadcast; and, when she finds time heavy on her hands, makes a picture or two.

The play "Mr. and Mrs. North" was written by Owen Davis from the stories by Frances and Richard Lockridge.

The movie version is in the capable hands of Director Robert Sinclair, whose Hollywood career is, at the moment, only a shadow of his Broadway success. Mr. Sinclair is one of the few directors who has ever divided time between the two mediums after finally going to the movies; and he has returned to New York every year to direct some play. He began this in the days of "Once in a Lifetime," and has followed it with the direction, on the Broadway stage, of "Dodsworth," "The Women," "Babes in Arms," "The Wookey," and "The Philadelphia Story."

He has never directed any of his stage hits for pictures, and his movie jobs have all been on more or less run-of-the-mill.

With Miss Allen and Mr. Post in "Mr. and Mrs. North"—which, incidentally, is a Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer production—will be Rose Hobart, Thomas Conway, Paul Kelly, Felix Bressart, Keye Luke, and Henry O'Neill.

© Bachrach
E. Power Biggs
To give his first organ recital of the season at the Germanic Museum, Cambridge, Monday evening.

CBS
Jessica Dragonette
Singing star of "Saturday Night Serenade," heard at 9:45 p. m., on that evening over the Columbia network through WEEI.

Film Players on the Air

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Friday evening on the air is pretty much a holiday for motion picture people. To give an idea, Humphrey Bogart begins the parade tonight at 7:30 over WEEI, in Al Pearce's program, taking his role in "The Maltese Falcon" over the comedy hurdles. Kate Smith will present Donald Crisp over WEEI, at 8 in scenes from "How Green Was My Valley." Madeline Carroll and Burgess Meredith are co-starred in Charles Martin's adaptation of the comedy, "My Favorite Wife," WEEI at 9. Charles Laughton is to read Edgar Allen Poe's "The Tell Tale Heart," MBS-WAAB, at 9:30. Jackie Cooper and Susanna Foster are co-starred in "Glamour Boy," their latest film, WEEI, at 10 p. m.

Kent Cooper of the Associated Press discloses himself as a song writer with the debut of his second song, "Sunset," with Lucille Manners and Ross Graham singing it, NBC-Red-WNAC, at 8 p. m.

"Groucho" Marx is to appear on "Information, Please," NBC-Red-WNAC, at 8:30 p. m.

The blues have been celebrated on the screen in the filming of "The Birth of the Blues." A special program co-incidental with the world premiere of the picture in New Orleans, will be aired over Mutual to WAAB at 11:30 p. m.

Saturday

NBC's "Microphone Tours" to give listeners an "inside" description of many features of official and social life in Washington, London, the Army, Navy and other Government departments; general tour of Washington, scheduled for premiere; NBC-Red, except WNAC, 7.

"Around Britain" is to be a description by American commentators from five United Kingdom cities, by short wave, including Alexander Woollcott, from London.

The Week-End Dialer

Robert Riskin, from Plymouth, and Edward R. Murrow, from Newcastle; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Lyman Bryson's "People's Platform" to make one of its infrequent appearances in public at St. Louis, Mo., in a discussion of the Midwest's attitude toward war; CBS-WEEI, 7.

Harry E. Burroughs, founder of the Burroughs Foundation in Boston to be guest of Dave Elman and his "Hobby Lobby"; CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Philip F. La Follette, former Governor of Wiconsin, to speak for American First Committee, from Washington; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Harold Morris' Suite for Chamber Orchestra, originally scheduled two weeks ago, to be featured work in Howard Barlow's "American Festival"; work is scored for small orchestra, piano, and extra percussion; Turina's "Coins de Seville" for balance of program; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Chicago Theater of Air production of Victor Herbert's "Naughty Marietta" to introduce Win Stracke, Chicago bass-baritone, along with other principals, Marion Claire and John Carter; MBS-WAAB, 9:45.

Rita Hayworth of screen to star in original story, "Lincoln Highway," NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Douglass Montgomery of screen to star in "Theater of Today"; CBD-WEEI, 12 noon.

Sunday

First four movements, Beethoven's Serenade for Violin, Viola, and Cello, and his Quartet in C Sharp Minor, Op. 131, are scheduled by the Budapest Quartet; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Andor Foldes, pianist, to be soloist in the first, second, and third movements of Dvořák's Piano Quintet, in Music Hall concert; Jan Peerce to sing two Brahms lieder and two Neapolitan songs; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Two piano concertos, the Mozart in C Minor (K. 491), and the Ravel Concerto for the Left Hand, written by the composer for Paul Wittgenstein, to be played by Robert Casadesus with the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra; also Mozart's Symphony in G Minor (K. 183), conducted by John Barbirolli; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Frank Black to conduct his own string arrangements of Debussy's Quartet, Op 10, with NBC String Symphony; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4:30.

Joseph Szigeti, violinist, to play Hubay's "Scene de la Czarda" and "The Zephyr," also Beethoven's Minuet in G and Schubert's "The Bee," in Sunday Evening Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

"Spirit of '41" to visit the new barrage balloon training center, at Camp Davis, Holley Ridge, N. C.; CBS-WEEI, 2.

Harriet Elliott, chief of Consumer Service of the Office of Price Administration, to head a panel discussion on "What Would Inflation Mean to You?" in "Wake Up, America," forum; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

"Natural Science and the War" to be the subject for discussion in "Round Table"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md., to "broadcast" as gun tests are aired for special program; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 3.

Legislative, labor and business officials to debate "What Are the Rights and Responsibilities of Labor in This Crisis?" in American Forum; MBS-WAAB, 8.

Edward G. Robinson and Humphrey Bogart to co-star in Screen Guild production of "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse"; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Music from the Disney film, "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" [illegible] aired in "Walt Disney Song Parade"; MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

[illegible] begin new song series, with Paul Laval's Orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:45.

Monday

"Spotlight on Asia" to preview weekly discussions on the Far East; Harold C. Davis, transportation expert, just returned from China, to speak on "The Burma Road"; CBS-WEEI, 3:45.

Herbert Marshall; Bert Wheeler and Hank Ladd, new comedy team; Merry Macs, and orchestra; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 7.

Kay Kyser to inaugurate series by America's topflight bands; MBS-WAAB, 10:15.

Merle Oberon to play role of English actress for "Sky Over Britain" program; MBS-WAAB, 8:15.

Myrna Loy and William Powell to co-star in air version of film, "Hired Wife"; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Jan Ciechanowski, Polish Ambassador to the United States, on "The Poland of Today"; MBS-WAAB, 3.

John Masefield, English poet laureate, to be heard on short waves from London reading a poem in tribute to King George VI; NBC-Red WNAC, 3.

Lourié Symphony For Next Week

The Second Symphony of Arthur Lourié will be presented for the first time anywhere at next week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Koussevitzky. The symphony, in one movement, bears the title, "Kormtchaia." The program will open with Haydn's Symphony in B flat, No. 102, and close with Brahms' Fourth.

Trapps on Nov. 12

The concert by the Trapp Family Singers at Wellesley College will be given on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, not on Nov. 7, as was incorrectly announced in this place yesterday.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"Macbeth," revival of Shakespeare's tragedy. Starring Maurice Evans and Judith Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Arsenic and Old Lace," with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday, at 2:30.

Majestic—"The Mikado," Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, revived by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30. (Last Week).

Shubert—"Sons o' Fun," the new Olsen and Johnson musical, with Carmen Miranda. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Wilbur—"Separate Rooms," comedy. Featuring Alan Dinehart, Anne Stein and Lyle Talbot. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

N. E. Repertory Playhouse, 56 Jay Street—"The Imaginary Invalid," by Molière. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"New York Town," Fred MacMurray, 2:10, 5:05, 8. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey, 12:50, 3:40, 6:30, 9:20. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor, Joan Perry, 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:28, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"The Eternal Gift," film of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass. 1:10, 2:45, 4:30, 6, 7:35, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—"Belle Starr," Gene Tierney and Randolph Scott, 9:25 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7:10, 10:20. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt and Robert Baldwin, 11:20 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:50, "March of Time," 12:25, 4:05, 6:56, 10.

Kenmore—"A Girl, a Guy and a Gob," 1:05, 4:40, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson, 2:35, 6:10, 9:45.

Metropolitan—"Week-End in Havana," Alice Faye, Carmen Miranda, John Payne, and Cesar Romero, 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. "Great Guns," Sheila Ryan, Dick Nelson, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Modern—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard, 2:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:05, 7:00, 10:10. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:50.

Paramount—"Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey, 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4, 5:30, 8:50. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor, 8:20 a. m., 12:10, 3:05, 5:40, 8:30.

B. S. O.-Boston—"Swing It, Soldier," Ken Murray, Frances Langford, Brenda and Cobina, 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:25, 9:10. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:10, 8, 10:25.

Scollay—"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard, 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"The Quiz Kids," "U. S. Bomber," "Popular Science," "Sports," "Hollywood Picture People," "Will Osborn Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. 1:10, 4:05, 7:00, 10:10. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:55, 8:50.

Strand—Huntington Avenue—"Flight Command," Robert Taylor and Wendy Barrie. "Pidgeon," "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. Continuous 1-11.

Telepix—"Information Please," "Father Hubbard's Exploration," "Buenos Aires," "Jan Garber's Orchestra," "Navy vs. Day Speech," Continuous 1-11.

Tremont—"Man Who Lost Himself," Brian Aherne and Kay Francis, 2, 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:45, 8:15. "Always Goodbye," Barbara Stanwyck. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:05, 10:15.

Uptown—"The Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. 1, 3:55, 6:45, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capital: "Honky Tonk," Clark Gable and Lana Turner. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall and Olympe Bradna. 1:45 and 8.

Allston: "This Way, Please," Betty Grable and Phillip Meriee. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2 and 8.

Regent: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Double Cross," Pauline Moore. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Thieves Fall Out," Eddie Albert and Joan Leslie. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Ice Capades," J. Colonna. 1:40 and 8.

BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner: "Birds Were Crutches," Lyline Roberts. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 7:05, 9:45, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. 2:10, 5:50, 9:30. "Round-Up," 4:00, 7:40.

Cleveland Circle: "Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. "Riders of the Purple Sage," Ann Southern. 1:45, 6.

CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie and John Payne. "Sunset in Wyoming," Gene Autry and Smiley Burnette. 1 and 8.

Harvard: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

University: "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. 2:30, 5:30, 9:30. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 4:30, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "World Premiere," John Barrymore. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Roger Pryor. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blondie in Society," Penny Singleton. "Saint's Vacation," Hugh Sinclair and Sally Grey. 2. Evenings continuous 7-11.

Strand: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. 2:25, 9:25. "Parson of Panamint," 1:34, 7:34.

Codman Square: "Cooking School," 1:30. "Hold Back the Dawn, Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 2:30, 9:15. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon and Charlie Smith. 4:40, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eqleston: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 3:10, 7, 9:50. "People vs. Dr. Kildare," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:20, 5:20, 8:40.

Park: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Sergeant [illegible]. 1:40, 5:40.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:20 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Alcma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 2:15, 9:30. "World Premiere," John Barrymore. 2:02, 8.

Hyde Park: "Face at the Window," "Tosso Murder Mystery." 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Citizen Kane," Orson Wells. "Parachute Battalion," Robert Preston and Nancy Kelly. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. 3, 6:45. "March of Time," 2:30, 8:15.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Spring Parade," Deanna Durbin and Robert Cummings. "A Man Betrayed," Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Gay Falcon," George Sanders and Wendy Barrie. 2, 5:13, 8:26. "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 3:13, 6:50, 9:44.

Mystic: "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 2:25. "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. 1:35, 7, 9:30.

Maplewood: "Hit the Road," Gladys George and Barton MacLane. "Bride Wore Crutches," Lynne Roberts and Ted North. 2:45. Evenings 7:45.

Orpheum: "Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor and Brian Donlevy. "Two in a Taxi," Anita Louise and Russell Hayden. 1:45, 7:45.

Strand: "Here Comes Mr. Jordan," Robert Montgomery and Rita Johnson. 2:10, 9:15. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," 1:30, 6:40.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "When Ladies Meet," Robert Taylor and Greer Garson. "Parson of Panamint," Charles Ruggles.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Dressed to Kill," Loyd Nolan. 2:40, 7:30.

Medford: Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 2:20, 6:45, 9:55. "Ice Capades," Janet Blair and Jerry Colonna. 3:35, 8:20.

MELROSE—Melrose: "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 2, 5, "Dressed to Kill," Lloyd Nolan and Mary Beth Hughes. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "Sun Valley Serenade," Sonja Henie. 2:30, 7:20. "Parachute Battalion," 2, 7:45. "Quiz Kids," 3:20, 9:05.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton and Ann Rutherford. 1:30, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford and Robert Taylor. "Parson of Panamint," Ellen Drew and Charles Ruggles. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Jack Oakie. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Free and Easy," Ruth Hussey and R. Cummings. "Deadly Game."

REVERE—Boulevard: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.

Revere: "Ringside Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. "Forced Landing," Richard Arlen. 2 and 8.

Central: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "The Roundup," 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "Dead Men Tell," 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Robert Young. "Mata Hari," Greta Garbo. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Puddin' Head," Judy Canova and Francis Ledcrer. "Prisoner on Devil's Island." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Astor: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Broadway Limited," Victor McLaglen and Marjorie Woodworth. 1:09, 1:04. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan, Jane Wyman and Wayne Morris. 2:40, 9:25.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford, "Flying Blind," 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "For Beauty's Sake," Ned Sparks and Marjorie Weaver. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square: "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 7:45.

WAYERLEY—Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Hello Sucker." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Navy Blue and Gold," James Stewart and Lionel Barrymore. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 2:15, 7:45 daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON — West Newton: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," 1:30, 7:40.

WEYMOUTH — Drive-In Theater: "They Shall Have Music," Joel McCrea, Andrea Leeds and Walter Brennan. "Let George Do It," George Formby. Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Reluctant Dragon," 1:35, 6:25. "Swordsman of the Siwash," Ruby Keeler and Chick Chandler. 2:25, 8:10, 9:45.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

IN TECHNICOLOR!
BELLE STARR
The Bandit Queen
RANDOLPH SCOTT • GENE TIERNEY
A 20th CENTURY-FOX PICTURE
ROXY
Seventh Ave. & 50th Street
PLUS A BIG IN PERSON STAGE SHOW

Twentieth Century-Fox presents
Richard Llewellyn's
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
at MADISON
Continuous - Popular Prices - Midnight Shows

Today Thru Wednesday, Nov. 5
Plaza 58th St. at MADISON
BETTE DAVIS in The LITTLE FOXES
CIRCLE 3-2100 5:30 7:40, 9:50 P.M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your dough"—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE Thea., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-9390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 500 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

"A masterpiece. ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
L. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway CI. 6-9760
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40
Mail orders promptly filled

"AN EXCITING HIT!"
—WALTER WINCHELL, Mirror
MAX GORDON presents
THE LAND IS BRIGHT
A New Play by
GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & EDNA FERBER
MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-4636
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
WATCH ON THE RHINE
with MARTIN KOSLECK, Thos. Chalmers, Mary Gunning
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC—Last 4 Times!
SPECIAL REQUEST PERF. SUN. NIGHT
FOR BOSTON FLOATING HOSPITAL
MATINEE TOM'W AT 2:00
The Messrs. Shubert & Gilbert & Sullivan Opera Co.
present
The MIKADO
Evgs. (Incl. Sunday): $2.20-1.65-1.10-.85c-.55c
Sat. Mat. $1.65-1.10-.55c
OPENS MONDAY NIGHT
THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE
Nine Prices as "Mikado"
SEATS NOW ON SALE!

COLONIAL—Tonight 8:30
MAURICE EVANS • JUDITH ANDERSON
MACBETH
Evgs. $2.20, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Tom'w—Thur. $1.10 to $2.75

SHUBERT • Tonight, 8:30; Mat. Tom'w
OLSEN & JOHNSON
IN PERSON in Their New Crazy MUSICAL
SONS O' FUN
with CARMEN ELLA
MIRANDA • LOGAN
Company of 85—40 of the World's Loveliest Girls
Saturday Nights $3.85-$3.
Other Evgs.: $3.30-.55c. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.75-.55c

BOSTON

TILL 8:30 TONIGHT
tickets will be sold at the WILBUR Theatre. (Pierce Bldg. office closes at 6.)
Ballet Russe
de Monte Carlo (at Opera House, week only beg. MON. 1000 seats 55c to $1.65)

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
TECHNICOLOR!
BELLE STARR
RANDOLPH SCOTT GENE TIERNEY
Co-Feature
THEY MEET AGAIN
JEAN HERSHOLT in Dr. Christian
Extra! SAGA OF THE FLYING WINGS
MARCH OF TIME
Plus—"DOG OBEDIENCE"

STATE Forest ORPHEUM
35c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
FRED ASTAIRE RITA HAYWORTH
"YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH"
Plus "Tillie The Toiler"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Melvyn Douglas, Ruth Hussey, Ellen Drew
"OUR WIFE"
Plus "BULLETS FOR O'HARA"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Alice Carmen John Cesar
FAYE MIRANDA PAYNE ROMERO
"WEEK-END IN HAVANA"
Plus "GREAT GUNS"

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Opt. 31 to Nov. 6 Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"SUN VALLEY S

Postwar Aims of Labor Form Agenda of I. L. O.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—The hopes and aspirations for a better postwar world, held by labor men and public officials in pro-democratic nations the world over and introduced to the International Labor Organizations sessions here in the form of 17 resolutions, began today their journey through convention committees from which some will emerge as part of a practical I. L. O. blueprint for organizing governments following the present conflict in Europe and Asia.

Ranging from demands for an international commission to handle unemployment to pleas for an international office for world transport, the resolutions appeared in the eyes of many delegates to stress by their very content and urgency the necessity of some form of super-nation or world government to handle post-war problems.

The needs of the hour, it was held, would require the building of some new form of [illegible] nations, even if none had existed to been contemplated.

Introduced by delegates from Britain, European nations in exile and Latin America, the resolutions were viewed as indicating that the I. L. O., with its tripartite representation of workers, employers and government, would play a far larger part in the organization of the new peace than the I. L. O. had played in its years as a satellite of the League of Nations.

Prime Task Remembered

Meanwhile, delegates were not allowed to forget that the prime task was winning a war against powers which would make a liberal organization of postwar world impossible.

George Gibson, Vice-Chairman of the Trades Union Congress of Britain, warned the convention Oct. 30, that the anti-Hitler world must smash Germany's armed forces before it starts thinking of blueprints for the future.

"You can collaborate as much as you like when it is over," Mr. Gibson said, "but if we haven't won, it won't count for anything."

In forceful language, he called on the United States and other American nations for an all-out effort in war production, reminding them that Britain is a nation of only 46,000,000 persons confronting Germany which is now controlling 300,000,000 people and their factories on the continent of Europe.

Limited Ammunition

Recalling how in the last war he and other British soldiers on the Western Front were limited to firing three rounds of ammunition a day, Mr. Gibson said:

"I want you to realize that the responsibility for equipping armed [illegible] as much of [illegible] us. If I speak strongly it is because I realize what it means for our soldiers and those of Russia who go into the field and face weapons of unequal calibre. What you owe is not more blood, but you do owe effort and some of your treasure."

The 17 resolutions before the convention have not yet received full delegate approval and must run the gauntlet of pruning, merging, and revision in the hands of, first, the Committee on Resolutions, and, second, the Committee on Selection before undergoing a final full-conference vote; yet they were deemed of immediate importance as putting in actionable form the intentions of member nations and especially their labor groups.

Defendant Talks Four Hours

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP)—Edmund Heine answered Government charges of espionage with a four-hour-long story of his uphill fight to maintain his identity as an American.

Yesterday he told a Brooklyn Federal Court jury trying him and 14 others on charges of espionage conspiracy that he sent his three sons to an American school in Berlin, that he established an American school for them and their companions in Cologne, that he fought in Hitler's Germany for the Ford Motor Company against "keen and mean" competition, and that he eventually gave up his $40,000-a-year job with Ford rather than surrender his acquired American citizenship.

Mr. Heine said that a Dr. Wirtz, head of the German Peoples Car Company's aviation department, had asked his specifically to get American airplane production figures and data on types being produced.

In pursuit of this information he testified, he rewrote reports from American aviation magazines, made notes on technical exhibits at the New York World's Fair, bought published pictures of new-type aircraft, inspected plants and paid civilian technicians to point out certain features on commercial planes.

He said Dr. Wirtz had given him a list of four names to whom he might transmit his reports to evade British censorship. They were: Lily Stein, who has pleaded guilty; Heinrich Eilers, on trial; and Heinz Jung and Ernesto Eilers, both of Lima, Peru, unapprehended defendants.

Mr. Heine said he also undertook to arrange here for the immigration of 5,000 Jews each year from Frankfort am Main and that he failed in this mission.

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ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD

German Ford Man Took U. S. Air Data

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP)—Edmund Heine, former Ford Company executive in Germany who now is on trial with 14 others on charges of espionage conspiracy, testified yesterday that he gathered aviation information in the United States for a prospective employer in Germany.

Under cross-examination he said that he had discussed accepting an executive position with a Dr. Lafferentz and two other officials of the German People's Car Company shortly before he returned to the United States in 1940. On their request, he added, he wrote technical reports on American aviation under an alias and sent them through "mail drops" to Germany.

"Isn't Dr. Lafferentz an official in the German Reich?" asked Assistant United States Attorney T. Vincent Quinn on cross-examination.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Heine.

U. S. Blacklist Stirs Chile 'Vanguardists'

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 30 (AP)—The chief of the Nazi-like Popular Socialist Vanguard attacked the United States blacklist of alleged pro-Axis firms yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies, thereby calling down on his own head such a stormy protest from leftist deputies that the session had to be suspended for 15 minutes to restore order.

The Vanguard leader, Jorge Gonzalez von Marees, contended that application of the blacklist infringed on "Chile's sovereign independence."

Later the Chamber approved and sent to the Senate the Administration's $160,000,000 defense bill despite opposition to granting the Government authority to contract a foreign loan.

Finance Minister Guillermo del Pedregal denied assertions on the floor that the United States had offered Chile a $50,000,000 defense credit, and asked repayment of only $15,000,000 if Chile would co-operate in hemisphere defense. Such assertions, he said, were made to try to stir up international difficulties.

Heads United Typothetae

CHICAGO, Oct. 31 (AP)—Otis W. Johnson of Washington, D. C., was elected President of the United Typothetae of America yesterday, succeeding Walter Reilly of Lowell, Mass. The printing group named S. T. Brown, Memphis, as one of its Vice-Presidents.

Where Chile Receives Incoming Guests

Grace Line

View From Hill Off Arica

This gateway to the Southern Republic offers much of interest to the North American tourist.

Arica, Gateway to Chile, a Charming Spot

By M. La Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

North American and other travelers who reach Chile via the Panama Canal or from the west coast of the United States make their first contact with Chile at the port of Arica. It is a compulsory port of call for all vessels arriving from the north and also for planes of the international air lines.

Arica serves three countries. It is the terminal of the Arica La Paz Railway, which landlocked Bolivia uses for its international trade to the Pacific Ocean. Tin concentrates are stacked in the bodegas by the waterside. Other warehouses contain every variety of incoming merchandise for the Republic of the Andean heights.

The port is also the outlet for some rich farms and sulphur mines of northern Chile and much of the trade of the Peruvian oasis town of Tacna. Forty miles of railway link Tacna and Arica. It is one of the oldest British investments in South America. Judging by the freight and passenger trade, it must be one of the least remunerative.

Attractive Center

Arica is an attractive stop-over center, though actually there are few travelers who pause here either on their way up or down the coast. The coast-line is relatively unbroken. The desert always appears to be around the corner but the regular visitor notes that, due to irrigation, there is more verdure in the valley as each year goes by.

Rain is unknown in Arica. There are vast areas of absolute aridity. Yet irrigation has worked wonders. The mountain wall to the east gives rise to streams, and the valleys that bisect the desert slopes to the coast contain pleasant fruit orchards, cornfields, vineyards and vegetable gardens.

Although the port is less than 20 degrees below the equator it has a temperate climate. This is due partially to the cooling waters of the great Humbolt current which leaves the west coast shores of South America, and, also, to the high Andean wall in the east which bars the passage of hot, moisture-laden trade winds.

There is one hotel which stands out on the waterfront. Its name—Pacifico—can be breathed without suspicion of advertisement. It is the best-known hotel internationally. In fact, in depression times the Pacifico was virtually Arica. It was built by the State nearly 20 years ago to house the delegations to the famous Tacna-Arica plebiscite—which was never held. Since then it has been a seaside haven for more than one fugitive Bolivian President or "relegated" Chilean politician.

Golf Course

Apart from swimming pools and bathing beaches, which operate the year round, there is a prettily-located golf course used at weekends by the small Anglo-American community. There are also some tennis courts and sports grounds.

In a little more than two hours, the ancient town of Tacna, formerly Chilean but adjudged to Peru by American arbitration award when the plebiscite was abandoned, can be reached by railcar. It lies in a fertile valley, full of trees and luxurious vegetation.

Interesting excursions may be made into the interior, including the well-populated Azapa valley, where olives and many classes of fruit are grown, or to the cotton plantations in the Lluta valley. The visitor can also climb the Andean foothills. Sulphur and copper mines are located in the midst of this wild desert and mountain scenery.

Arica and its Morro—a big bluff—are inseparable in the memories of all sailors and tourists. The Morro dominates the Arica coastline. Much of the port's history is bound up with the rock. It was a seamark to Drake and other adventurers. In those days Arica depended for its very existence as a port for the silver mines of Potosi.

There is evidence hereabouts of a remote period on the coast and in the interior of a relatively large Indian population. Most of the ruins are pre-Incan.

Sideglances in Washington: President Preserved in Oil

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Sees All, Knows Nothing: Privileged to sit in on some of the most historical conferences of history these days is Armando Dreschler, an artist commissioned by the President of Mexico to do the President of the United States in oils, while he works.

The finished portrait is to be presented to the White House as a permanent reminder of the "Good Neighbor" accomplishments of the Roosevelt Administration.

Guilty Conscience: Donald M. Nelson, Director of the Supply Priorities Allocations Board, was telling the House Defense Migration Committee the other day that he didn't believe priorities on newsprint would be necessary if proper judgment was used in the amount of material published.

"You weren't hinting that Congressmen could save words in the Congressional Record, were you?" asked a committee member.

Mr. Nelson gracefully bowed out by saying he hadn't meant to single out Congressmen.

What, No "No-No's?": Instead of "Administration" and "Opposition," Senators are now "yes-yes" and "yes-but."

It came about during neutrality debate in this way:

Senator Taft: I only want to ask the Senator if the method I proposed would not have been just as effective, and perhaps more effective, than the present bureaucratic management of this lend-lease program.

Senator Pepper: Mr. President, if the able Senator from Ohio gets any consolation from being a "yes-but" Senator, he can derive such satisfaction as he chooses.

Senator Taft: I may say that, in my opinion, the only kind of a Senator that is any good is a "yes-but" Senator. The "yes-yes" Senator seems to me to be of no value to the Nation.

Busman's Holiday: After an hour and 45 minutes of conference with John L. Lewis over the coal strike, President Roosevelt had dinner, went up to the second floor lobby to see a movie for relaxation. The film—"How Green Was My Valley," the story of a Welsh coal miner's family's struggle with encroaching industrialization.

Mr. Lewis' father was a Welsh coal miner.

M. H.

Boys' Fitness Race On in Pennsylvania

ERIE, Pa., Oct. 31 (AP)—Pennsylvania schoolboys started today from Commodore Perry's historic flagship, Niagara, a 567-mile cross-State relay run symbolizing the physical fitness of American youth.

Walker Reaher, Erie High School cross-country runner, trotted down a ramp from the warship on the shore of Lake Erie at 10:30 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time) to begin the relay under cloud-banked skies.

In his hand he carried an aluminum baton containing a parchment on which was inscribed the pledge of Pennsylvania students to "keep myself physically fit and ever ready to serve my country." The baton will pass through the hands of 1,600 schoolboys, each covering from 100 yards to a half mile of the route, until it reaches Independence Hall at 10:59 a. m. on Armistice Day. President Roosevelt or a representative will receive the baton there.

Some Illinois 'Soft Soap' To Neutralize Soap Prank

LITCHFIELD, Ill., Oct. 31 (AP)—Merchants in this City plan to soft soap the youngsters, so the youngsters have been invited to soap store windows on Halloween.

Imagine that, fellas! The store keepers and cops won't chase the Litchfield pranksters. In fact, there'll be judges on hand from the Kiwanis Club and the American Legion Post, and they're going to give away prizes for the most artistically soaped windows.

Propaganda Study Bulletin Suspends

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Suspension of publication of the Institute for Progapanda Analysis' monthly bulletin for the duration of the war emergency was announced by Institute President Kirtley F. Mather.

Dr. Mather said the decision to suspend was reached in the belief that to continue analyzing propaganda during the present period might result in serious misunderstanding and because contents of the publication, "Propaganda Analysis, might be misued by groups opposing the Nation's defense effort.

The Institute was established in 1937 by the late Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant.

Maritime Staff Held at Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Because of Baltimore's central location among the East Coast seaports, a permanent regional staff of accountants and inventory men has been established here by the United States Maritime Commission. Duties of this staff are to maintain and service ships, make inventories abroad new ships and maintain liaison between shipbuilders of this region and the Maritime Commission.

Need Is Shown For New Aid To Poorer States

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—President Roosevelt repeated today that he planned to submit to Congress recommendations for enlarging the social security program and for increasing federal assistance to poorer States.

He gave no indication when the message would be ready, nor would he say whether there might be exceptions made for States which think they have better social security systems of their own.

Uniformity for all States helps people that have, and not those that have not, the Chief Executive remarked.

A method is being worked out, he said, to provide greater federal aid for the poorer States on some standard basis, probably one of per capita income.

He said that Georgia, where he expects to go for a Thanksgiving vacation in a couple of weeks, was a State with a large area and population but low taxable values [illegible] per capita income. Obviously, he said, Georgia should have more federal aid than, for instance, New York, with a much larger per capita income.

Answering a question, Mr. Roosevelt said he did not know whether he would ask Congress to federalize unemployment compensation.

Virgin Islands' Rehabilitation Set at $10,000,000

SAINT THOMAS, V. I.—The current increase in naval and marine Corps personnel, as well as the influx of civilian defense workers, has strained many public services, food distribution, and housing facilities in these islands, according to Gov. Charles Harwood of the Virgin Islands through whose efforts a far-reaching program for the complete economic and social rehabilitation of the islands at a projected cost of $10,000,000 is being undertaken by the Federal Works Administration. John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, accompanied by two FWA Engineers, are now en route to the islands to begin the survey.

Governor Harwood became so alarmed at the potentialities in existing conditions that he recently flew to Washington to inform officials there. After he testified before a congressional committee, Congress appropriated money for a comprehensive survey of the islands to be used under the directions of the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of studying "the need for construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of sewers, water, power and other utility services, and other public works necessary for the welfare of the Virgin Islands of the United States."

On the island of St. Croix, recognized as the agricultural center of the Virgin group, a far-reaching project for diversified crops and livestock production, which is calculated to make the island self-supporting to a large extent in the matter of food production, is expected to be undertaken.

Curb Yule Buying, Germans Urged

BERLIN, Oct. 31 (AP)—Hold down your Christmas shopping and, better still, give checks for cashing after the war, Das Schwarze Korps, weekly of the Elite Guard, advised Germans yesterday.

"In war, no one has a claim to things which are not life necessities," the publication declared.

Mrs. R. Opposes Hoover Food Plan

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Oct. 31 (AP)—Expressing opposition to former President Hoover's proposal to send American food to the German-occupied countries of Europe, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in a series of answers to questions, declared Oct. 29 she was afraid that such food would be diverted into Hitler's hands.

"Anyway," she told an audience before whom she lectured, "it is a responsibility of the conqueror to care for the people he has conquered."

Mrs. Roosevelt believes that one way to avert threatened inflation in the United States is to establish a price-ceiling and to do so immediately, she replied to another question.

Asked why this country is sending to England the implements of war, which are needed in this country, she declared: "It is not so much concern what happens to England as it is our concern to what happens to us. There is no charity involved in the transfer of muntions abroad. Furthermore, when this war is over, England will owe us something in the way of thanks. There should be no postwar question of war debts such as that which followed the last World War."

Night Club Singer Sent to Reformatory

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Lois Lockner, night club singer also known as Paula Von Luckner, was sentenced yesterday to a year and a day in Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, W. Va., upon conviction a week ago of falsely representing herself to be a Federal employee with intent to defraud.

Federal Judge Grover Moscowitz suspended sentences of two years each on two other counts of which she was convicted, directing that probation begin after completion of her sentence.

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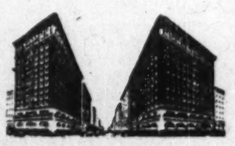

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BOSTON

Charlesgate Hotel
On Beacon St. at Charlesgate East
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One of Boston's Most Distinctive Hotels
Large airy rooms at nominal rates
Near The Christian Science Mother Church
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The Home Forum

A Chinese Could Understand

NOT SO LONG AGO, I went to see "Kukan," a Chinese film depicting with a realism almost unbearable the bombing of Chungking.

The early part of the film, mercifully, shows peaceful, happy scenes: the humble people of the cities and countryside going about their normal tasks, blue-clad beneath their pointed coolie hats, in their neat rice-fields or beside their placid canals. While, at the same time, as we knew, the men of China were laboring desperately to save their homeland from the invader. Later we watched them, busy about the building of the Burma Road, upon which depends to a considerable degree the survival of China.

I had, of course, seen other photographs of the Burma Road; and still I had not grasped the fact of its length, to say nothing of the ordered and heroic haste of the workmen who brought it into being. Those motion pictures were immeasurably impressive. Wagons and mules floundering through mud or else caught in the currents of rushing streams; persevering men goading on the animals, themselves carrying burdens and pushing cars and carts up out of the slough, slipping, falling over stones, engulfed in clouds of dust, picking themselves up, struggling on. Over mountainsides, up hill and down, around breathlessly dangerous curves, finally into wide valleys. Where never a road had been dreamed of, there these men made a road. Rough, to be sure, so faltering as to be scarcely recognizable. But a road. A device over which men and supplies could somehow move, if with super-human effort. Thousands of little sturdy men accomplished it. Like swarms of little black insects everywhere. If some were swept away in a raging torrent, there were others at hand to step into the empty places. Chinese. Patriots. Men whose determination to save China knew no check. Noble men. Little men, perhaps, but men of loyalty and strength and courage. The men of China.

And when, later in the film, it came to the bombing of Chungking, the motif was identical: the same little men at grips with devastation and danger beyond the imaginings of people in war-free lands. Never hesitating, never wasting a moment. Beginning at once to quench the flames, ransacking the refuse heaps, salvaging anything that was worth the effort, bolstering up staggering ruins—never for an instant permitting discouragement to creep in. Starting all over again. At the beginning. Right on the old foundation. Men and women and children of China emerging at the first plausible moment from their refuge in the rock caves to start their lives again. Thousands of them, small and lithe and full of vigor, men of courage like those who built the Burma Road, they were everywhere about the business of reconstruction and restitution. The film helps one to understand why the Chinese cannot be beaten. For theirs is an inexhaustible energy and faith, an unquenchable vision of the future.

* * *

While I gazed at pictures of the bombing of Chungking and found the sight of the sweeping flames, the noise of the crashing of timbers and the shrieking of the sirens almost too much to bear, an odd thing happened. I found I was thinking, not really of China at all, but of England under her reign of terror. For China I do not know, greatly as I admire it and its people; while England, London in particular, is to me the most real, the most important place there is. Seeing those paper-thin structures of Chungking resolving themselves into heaps of cinders, I discovered I was thinking of the stouter buildings of London, made of brick and stone, as they collapsed more slowly, but as inevitably.

Then I was reminded of the similarities between the Chinese and the English, which have been humorously, shrewdly, cleverly set forth by a distinguished son of China—Lin Yutang. Yes, the English and the Chinese meet an emergency in much the same way. Now I know why Dr. Lin believes that, as a Chinese, he can "understand the English character better than Englishmen understand themselves." And he continues in this delicious strain: "The English people think, too, but never allow themselves to be lost in their own thoughts and logical abstractions. That is the greatness of the English mind and the reason for England's ability always to do the right thing at the right moment. It is also the reason for the English ability to fight the right war on the right side. She has always fought the right war and always given wrong reasons for her choice. That is the reason for England's amazing power and vitality. You may call it 'muddling through' and inconsistency and hypocrisy. At the bottom of it all is the robust English common sense and a level-headed instinct for life. In other words, the first law of nations as of individuals is the law of self-preservation and, the more a nation is able to adjust itself to changing circumstances, the sounder is her instinct for life, logic or no logic. 'Consistency,' Cicero says, 'is the virtue of small minds.' The English capacity for inconsistency is merely a sign of England's greatness."

* * *

So lucidly does Dr. Lin sum it up. Better than before, he made me realize that the English quality which, to Americans at least, appears sometimes to be only a dull unawareness, now, amidst the furiously changing circumstances of their lives, becomes their strength and protection. After I went home from the film, I recalled the story of one Londoner—a story so simple, so matter-of-fact, that it may not be effective in type, depending as it does so much upon inflection, upon an almost monotonous and casual uniformity of low, soft speech. It is this:

My friend was sitting at tea in a charming, immaculate little flat in Chelsea. When she remarked upon how attractive it was, her hostess said: "Yes. I was most fortunate in finding it. In fact, it was the first flat I went into when the necessity arose for me to look for one. Perhaps you have not heard that I was bombed out of my other flat?"

The guest said: No, she had not heard. But she did seem to recall having had tea with this same woman in another part of London.

"Oh, in quite another part," the hostess acquiesced. "Let me tell you what happened. One night the bombing seemed especially heavy—so much so that I thought I would not go to bed, but would just take off my dress, put on my dressing-gown and read a bit, at any rate until things had quietened down. I had only been sitting there a few minutes when a most extraordinary thing happened. There was a terrific explosion and, when I looked round, the whole front of the house had disappeared. There I was, completely exposed to the street. (Do have a piece of cake. I get it just round the corner, you know; and I cannot think how they manage to make it with the rationing. But it is awfully good. I always go there for my cakes.)

"Well, I went to the edge of the room and looked down. Things were in a terrible mess. So I thought the first thing to do was to put on my dress again; and this I did. By that time the dust had settled a little, but I was inches deep in soot and, when I looked in the glass, I found my face was pitch black. You would have been amused if you had seen me; but everything else was pitch black, too. Then I went along the passage to the bathroom. Because I knew I could not stay on in the flat as it was; neither could I go out in the condition in which I found myself. When I opened the bathroom door, I saw there was an incendiary bomb lodged on the window-sill. And I did a most stupid thing: just exactly what I had been told not to do. I threw water on it, and it flared up. Then I remembered that that was what the sand was for, on the next landing. (Do have another cup of tea. I even have plenty of sugar if you care for it.)

"Well, the one thing I could find to carry the sand in was that little flower-bowl, and it did beautifully. But I had to go up and down stairs three times before I put the thing out finally. A man on the floor above me, whose window faced mine, put his head out of his window and asked me if I was all right. I said I was, and he said he was, too. He was shaking the dust off his coat. I went back to my room for a wrap. It really was impossible to stay there, with the room completely exposed to the road; so I joined the man from the floor above and we started off for the stairs. But the front stairs had gone, so we had to go down the back stairs. I went to a hotel quite near for the rest of the night, and the next day I decided I would go away for the week end (it was Friday morning then) and get at things fresh on the Monday.

"On the Monday, then, I found this little place straight away, just exactly what I wanted. I *was* pleased about it. I had some difficulty in getting people to go into the old flat to move my things, as they said it was so unsafe. But I got a man in the end; and the lady next door was most considerate and allowed the furniture to be taken through her house. It was the only way to get it out. I had to have everything cleaned except the curtains. Those I just shook and, somehow, they seem to look all right."

* * *

When one reflects that, all this while, overhead there was a raging inferno, one does marvel at the cool casualness of this Londoner. Placidly, with that same superb sense of carrying on as usual, that magnificent adjustment to changing circumstances to which Dr. Lin refers, this woman reached the best possible solution of her problem. Dullness, some Americans may call it. Unawareness. Not seeming to realize what is happening. Never appearing to cope with it at all. And yet managing far better, because far more normally, than other people would presumably do—unless it is the Chinese. In London again and again there sprang up the same hoards of little black, sooty, undefeatable people, men and women, old and young, swarming here, there, and everywhere, helping each other to restore order and safety. No difference, really, whether the scene is staged in the civilized streets of London or in Chinese lanes and waste spaces.

Can Americans understand? Would they do as well if overwhelmed by similar conditions of danger and devastation? I don't know. One can only hope. Perhaps it needs a Chinese, such as Dr. Lin, to show us the way to understanding.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

October Dawn

The glimmer of stars
Grows even dimmer
High in the paling sky;

From misting shadows
Of silent boughs
The owl gives a farewell cry;

The moon is a cool
Transparent disk
As darkness seeps away

And the wood comes alive
As softly—softly—
Night ebbs into day.

ETHEL BARNETT DE VITO

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A CHINESE CEREMONIAL BRONZE (CIRCA 1100 B. C.)

THE CHINESE have never been excelled, if ever equaled, as masters of the casting of magnificent bronzes. Such early bronzes as can be dated with some confidence do not go earlier than the fifteenth century B. C., yet they are such superb examples of craftsmanship that they must be the results of centuries of development. Indeed, as scientific archaeological excavation continues in China, we may some day find evidences of earlier stages of development of this complicated craft.

We know very little about the uses of these bronzes or the conditions producing them. The China of the Shang Dynasty (1722-1022 B. C.), as compared with the China of today, was a sparsely settled country with no national unity, with feudal lords of varying degree waging war on each other whenever opportunity arose. Little is known of their civilization, of which the bronzes are the best documents.

We call such objects "ceremonial bronzes" because Chinese tradition established ceremonies at very remote periods, and because inscriptions on some of the earliest bronzes indicate a ceremonial use. Although we know almost nothing about the religious beliefs of the early Chinese, we feel that the grotesque animals which ornament these impressive vessels must have had definite meanings, not necessarily such as were given them thousands of years later by ingenious Chinese authors. We can distinguish dragons, phoenixes, tigers, snakes, cicadas, and even elephants, all treated as convincing decoration. The backgrounds on which these figures appear are mazes of lines in a sort of complicated, graceful pattern. These were depressed so as to be filled with a kind of paste or niello to make the pattern more striking.

Age has beautified the surfaces of these bronzes, changing their chemical composition and producing incrustations of malachite and azurite which mingle with the greens, browns, and blacks of the other patinations, achieving a colorful splendor which the bronze in its original condition could never have had.

This bronze, from the Lucy Maude Buckingham Memorial Collection of the Art Institute of Chicago, is called "I" by the Chinese, who think it was a container for grain used in sacrifice.

It dates from around 1100 B. C. Including the cover, it is nearly thirteen inches high.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

China's Remarkable Civil Service System

CHINESE CIVILIZATION, through most of its history, has been built on the social structure of four main classes: Scholars, Farmers, Artisans, and Merchants. The Scholar held first place because his labors contributed to the mind and spirit of the nation; the Farmer, second, for sustaining the body; the Artisan, third, for fashioning beauty and utility from materials supplied by others; and the Merchant, fourth, since he merely exchanged in barter the products of other men's toil. . . .

When scholars first achieved pre-eminence among their compatriots is not definitely known, but the man usually accepted as China's earliest intellectual leader is Tsang Chi, who in the reign of the mythical Yellow Emperor (2697 B. C.) is said to have originated Chinese writing by drawing in ideographs, miniature duplicates of the objects to be designated. Numerous references to teachers and thinkers occur in the later, but also unauthenticated, period of the good kings, Yao and Shun (2350-2250 B. C.), and the ancient "Book of Rites," one of the thirteen Chinese Classics, states that periodically communities were combed for youths of intelligence, general information, and irreproachable character. Such young men were presented to the king's official examiner, who sent the most promising among them to a school for specialized study, and from this institution to various posts in government service.

Not until the reign of Tai Chung, of the T'ang Dynasty (A. D. 627-644) were general official examinations established throughout the Middle Kingdom. Receiving all preliminary training at home under a tutor, or in a small private school, a student was permitted to present himself to the District Magistrate for the first examination only when his individual teacher considered preparation complete and his native community set the seal of approval on his character.

If the candidate's work proved satisfactory, the District Magistrate passed the young man on to the prefect for further testing, and that dignitary in turn to the Emperor's special examiner. The reward of success was the "Hsu Tsai," or first degree, approximately equivalent to a Western A. B. Announcement of this honor was posted on the doorway of the recipient's home to inform the world that under this roof dwelt one of the "literati," who was eligible for government office and exempt from common demands of public service, as well as from corporal punishment, should he run afoul of the Law.

He received, also, an immediate increase in respect from all his contemporaries, but when one considers the responsibility which now settled on the shoulders of the young first-degree man, such honors and privileges seem poor compensation. Personal ambition, family prestige, and hope for desirable appointment, all now combined to mold his life along serious, studious lines. His future must be a continuous preparation for higher degrees with their increasingly difficult examination requirements, and should he, in the course of time, have the superlative fortune to become a candidate for highest honors, his testing would then come from the Emperor, himself. One inescapable qualification for advancement was that of unsullied reputation, and when official appointment was finally received, even that hard-earned reward would be tinged with the bitterness of exile, for custom demanded that he serve not among his own people, but in some distant province, where there would be no temptation to use office for the benefit of relatives and friends.

—From "Portraits From a Chinese Scroll," by ELIZABETH FOREMAN LEWIS (Philadelphia: Winston).

In Admiration Of A Masterpiece

ADMIRATION OF GREAT POETS is the sign of great critics. To discover beyond all the horizons the heights of the absolute it is necessary that we ourselves be upon one of the heights.

What we say here is so true that it is impossible to admire a masterpiece without at the same time experiencing a certain self-esteem. We feel a pleasure in understanding it. There is in admiration a certain strength that dignifies and enlarges the intellect. Enthusiasm is a cordial. To comprehend is to approach. To open a good book, to be pleased with it, to plunge into it, to lose one's self in it, to believe in it—what a feast! One enjoys all the surprizes of the unexpected in the region of truth.—From "Intellectual Autobiography," by VICTOR HUGO. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

Harvest Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN THE LAST CROP has been gathered in, and the fields lie bare to await spring plowing and the opening of a new cycle of activity on the farm, accounts are reckoned, debts are paid, and songs of rejoicing crown the harvest. It is characteristic of mortal ways and plans that the time which elapses between seedtime and harvest often seems to be a period of uncertainty, suspense, and tedious waiting. Christ Jesus rebuked this tendency to make the appearing of good conditional and subject to frustration. St. John, in his Gospel, records the Master's saying (John 4:35): "Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." Our struggles with wind, weather, and economic restrictions become sweetened and shortened as we ponder this profound declaration.

Few are ready to grasp the present unlimited opportunities for good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, gathered in rich harvests for the whole world by her revelation of divine Principle and the way of applying it to solve human problems. Writing in her book "Unity of Good," she says (p. 12), "The laborers are few in this vineyard of Mind-sowing and reaping; but let them apply to the waiting grain the curving sickle of Mind's eternal circle, and bind it with bands of Soul."

Christian Science unfolds scientific processes of thought, which, because they always begin with God, good, unfailingly find their fulfillment in God, good. The Christian Scientist does not strive to skip over the divine requirements which have to be met before the joyous cry of "Harvest home!" can be raised. He begins by looking to his mental sowing. This means that he watches well his thoughts. Thoughts of fear, of sickness, want, or drought are not the spiritual sowing which makes for an abundant harvest. In other words, such thoughts do not come from God, the author of all good. They must be replaced by thoughts which are in accord with the divine nature. Confidence, well-being, abundance, freedom, and true substance are the inevitable outcome of reliance on God. As we worship God more spiritually, we become less mesmerized by evil.

With faith in God to guide us, we shall begin to see that when good seed has been sown, a good harvest is inevitable. But there will be no time for idle slumber or selfish indulgence as we prepare for harvest. The belief that matter has power to confer pain or pleasure, prolongs the seeming interval between spiritually mental seedtime and reaping. All the enemies' sowing, which, if tolerated, would choke the growing grain, must be resolutely removed. We can take up this task boldly and without fear. Our foes are not the so-called forces of nature, nor what are termed economic laws. In fact, they are neither person, place, nor thing. They are actually only our own unwillingness to dispute evil's claim to govern us. This seeming unwillingness is not a seed of spiritual planting. It needs to be, and by God's grace it can be, rooted up, rooted up, and again rooted up until it ceases to reappear. In its place the naturalness of good will, little by little, unfold and multiply its harmonies.

The parched, limited thought which fears that there is not enough of good for all to share, and falsely believes that miserly hoarding is genuine thrift, will be healed of its narrow, restricted views of good when it turns persistently to God, the source of all real good. Hate, held in one's consciousness as though it were something which can harm one, needs to be seen for the mental illusion which it is. No destructive force can find a place or a victim, when the humble thought against which it seems to be directed, is planted securely in God's allness. However slight our understanding of God may seem to be, we need never fear that we can be made to suffer from the mistakes of others. To ensure our harvest we should ourselves abide in conscious reliance on the ever-present omnipotence of Spirit, alert to follow the divine will and always ready to acknowledge it above the demands of human will.

Christian Science is enabling thousands of earnest seekers to sow rightly, to protect their sowing, and to gather in rich harvests of consecrated thoughts and deeds. Christian Science is the world's great healer. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 544): "In Science, Mind neither produces matter nor does matter produce mind. No mortal mind has the might or right or wisdom to create or to destroy. All is under the control of the one Mind, even God." Here is the harvest which never fails.

One Reasonable Excuse For Walking

I'VE TAKEN BUFF for his first walk on a leash! Jack got him the equipment yesterday and I decided to try it out this morning. I have always said disparaging things about women who walked their dogs on leashes. Never, I averred, would I be caught doing such a thing! True, I used to walk with the collies every day; but that was different. They galloped off in perfect freedom and I moved briskly in—as I thought—perfect dignity. To dawdle along by the stop-and-go method, controlled and embarrassed by the whims of a dog, said I. Never! Thrice never.

But, seeing no help for it, today I harnessed Buff up and started out. To my entire amazement I enjoyed the experience! I simply *fancied* myself! (Mrs. T., in mixed tweeds and becoming sport hat, strolled along the avenue at eleven-thirty leading on the leash her pet spaniel, a cream-colored thoroughbred named *Buff*!)

I felt nonchalant, idle-rich (however they feel), care free, in a most superior fashion. Isn't it curious? . . .

There is, I realize now, one great advantage to the dog-on-leash business. It proves in all eyes a legitimate reason for a walk. In my daily peregrinations before, I've always felt a bit apologetic. I am the only woman, as far as I can discover, on our side of town, who takes regular exercise in this strange and prehistoric fashion. My good friends whiz past me in their cars; then come to a sudden stop with grinding brakes and altruistic faces, calling back anxiously to know if I don't want a lift.

Acquaintances along the avenue say as I meet them at teas, "I see you so often *walking past, alone*."

They might just as well add that I was muttering to myself, making meaningless gestures, and that my eyes were in a fine frenzy rolling at the time; for their tone implies that my habits are *queer*. Now, Buff, my blessed little sinner, we've changed all that. I shall hereafter be free from all comment. I shall be "walking the dog."—From "Dear Me": Leaves from the Diary of AGNES SLIGH TURNBULL. (New York: Macmillan.)

Pekinese

The miniature lion of China
Sits on crimson velvet.
Honey-colored is his long and silken hair
That frames the wise and solemn little face.
He is delicate and precious
As a piece of porcelain.

Despise him not! Ye who whistle
For a rough and sturdy comrade
To chase your stick in the fields,
And sit at your feet in firelight
To fawn his homage.

Through these intelligent eyes
Dreams the forgotten tradition
Of an antique golden age.
Observe in the gestures the memories
Of pride, dignity, valor,
The rite of good manners.

The little lion-dog of China
Was the attendant of princes.
Now he is but a toy
On cushion of crimson velvet.
O lady of high degree,
Remember the antique rite,
And learn from the lion of China!

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Intimate Message: Washington

Defense and Rising Rents ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

At seven o'clock the other night a waitress in one of Washington's counter lunches was displaying some impatience to get away.

"I've got to find a place to sleep tonight," she explained. "Do you know where I can get a room? I had one until today but I was paying $25 a month and a Government clerk came along and offered $35 so the landlord said I'd have to get out. I just can't pay $35 on what I get here."

Profiteering? Undoubtedly. It's going on here right and left, especially now that Congress is talking about freezing rents in the Nation's Capital as of a certain date with allowances for increased operating costs.

The D. C. Legislation, if passed, will be much more drastic than Price Administrator Leon Henderson and his staff consider necessary for the Nation at the present time. Yet they do not underestimate the seriousness of rent rises in booming defense localities and have, for the first time, in the price control bill now before Congress proposed that rents in these areas be put under Federal control.

Rent Rises Spotty Thus Far

The rent control section of the price bill has been largely overshadowed by farm price and wage control controversies because there hasn't been the pressure for Federal action on rents that there has on these other items in the cost of living.

Rent rises to date, according to regular checks made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, have been spotty. That is the reason Mr. Henderson has proposed to deal with them in a piecemeal manner.

Rents are going up. In a defense area, rents may have been raised 10 to 25 per cent on one in 10 houses. Usually the rent goes up at the end of a lease period or when a vacant property is newly occupied. For a single family the increase means a hard blow on the pocketbook, but in the overall cost of living picture for the United States, it doesn't show up much.

Between June 15 and Sept. 15, the total rental bill paid by moderate-income families advanced only .9 per cent. Changes in the last month may be slightly larger, due to the large number of leases in big cities that expire Oct. 1. The figures led Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, to tell the House Banking and Currency Committee that "the rent problem has not become at all significant in a large number of areas in this country."

Yet in Cleveland rents were raised on 25 per cent of the low-rent homes and 30 per cent of the medium rent houses during the summer. In Detroit about the same proportion of renters found their rent bills increased. Other recent "hot spots," as Bureau of Labor Statistics watchers call them, have been Birmingham, Ala., Mobile, Ala., Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, Baltimore, Md., Buffalo, N. Y., Seattle, Wash., Kansas City, Mo., Portland, Ore., San Diego, Calif., and the defense-crowded suburbs of Los Angeles and San Francisco.

In New Britain, Conn., Hattiesburg, Miss., and El Paso, Texas, rents have gone up on more than two-thirds of the rented homes.

Federal Legislation Alternative

At first price officials here were hopeful rents could be kept down by voluntary control. They proposed establishment of fair rent committees to arouse public opinion against profiteering landlords. In a few places, notably Hartford, Conn., the voluntary self-disciplining of real estate interests has worked successfully.

Where it didn't work, local defense councils were advised to recommend passage of State rent control laws. Only a handful of States introduced such laws and none was ever passed, due—officials here are frank to say—to pressure brought to bear by real estate interests.

So the alternative now proposed is Federal legislation. To rouse as little opposition from real estate operators as possible, the first Federal regulation will be limited to defense areas designated by the President. "Defense area housing accommodations" described in the bill as "accommodations in a designated defense area which at any time subsequent to Aug. 31, 1940, rented at $15 a month per room or less and which at the time of the designation have risen 10 per cent in excess of the lowest rent subsequent to such date."

The Administration is feeling its way slowly on Federal control of rents, due partly to constitutional questions involved, but there is no telling what experiments it may try, especially if new restrictions on materials begin to affect the supply of rentable houses in non-defense areas.

The Country Speaks: West Coast

Friends or 'Red Hats'? ..... ***By Nate White***

In Yosemite Valley like countless other travelers, we made some new friends this year—several families of polite deer. They were courteous and shy. It required a bit of coaxing, even in that habitat of sophisticated deer, to get the head of a family to come to our car to pose for some color movies. After several bows and backups he must have decided we were friends. We didn't offer him food, yet he paid us the compliment of standing several minutes beside the driver's window of the car while the pictures were taken.

We respected that compliment; it implied a trust that we cherish. The deep brown pools of the eyes of our new friends left us with a picture which is not any too familiar in human society these days. Even though it was also an excitement to feed a curious and cautious chipmunk chocolate on Oregon's beautiful Willamette Highway, the friendship of the West's deer is something greater which one doesn't soon forget.

In Crater Lake National Park we came upon a family of three deer. They sniffed at us and apparently decided we were friends, because they did not run away. Only the experience of the elders kept the curious fawn from investigating us. Even here we all seemed to have decided we were friends.

Despite this entente cordiale between the deer and two-legged creatures which ride about in cars, there is going on in the Northwest's forest-studded mountains today an invasion of war and destruction against our defenseless friends. In circling through Oregon we came upon this cruel and unsportsmanlike invasion sharply. We had been thinking there must be a new vogue in men's hats until we realized that each red hat identified a deer hunter.

Soon we saw more than red hats. We began to see red, because on the front and rear bumpers of automobiles were tied some of our forest friends. "These could have been friends," we said, and we couldn't help fighting shame back that we also were two-legged like those creatures in the red hats.

At Bend, Oregon, where we stopped for gasoline we heard some of these red hats talking. "Yes sir, the buck are going farther and farther into the back country," one of the red hats said, and the other laughed. "They're making you work for your fun," he said.

"Fun!" How does one conceal disgust?

At Klamath Falls, Oregon, where we had an overnight stop, we bought a copy of the Daily Herald. On Page 1 were four smiling red-hats. Each had shot a buck that day. They were evidently proud of it—wanted their pictures in the paper.

We didn't think it was much of an accomplishment. A bullet travels swiftly. It can go far. We had caught our buck in several feet of color movies. He even waited while we adjusted the lens to the light. Among friends there isn't any hurry or fear. Perhaps it's conceit but we think we were sports in the real way, and we have not only the pictures but the friendship of many deer to show for our willingness to be friends.

It may take courage to don a red hat so another hunter will not mistake you for a deer. It may take a little hiking. But it doesn't take any sportsmanship as we see it, and we think we have several curious friends along the West's highways who would agree with us.

To Change the Subject:

Stop Signs for Speakers ..... ***Jessie Ash Arndt***

I've heard it said that this was an age of great reforms and now I'm convinced of it. Believe it or not, I discovered on the speaker's desk at a woman's club meeting a light to warn the speaker when his time was up!

My first impulse was to nominate the inventor for the distinction of Public Benefactor No. 1. Then it occurred to me the Club President or Program Chairman with courage to install it should receive first honors. The matter seemed too important for a snap judgment so I put it aside for later deliberation and hastened to make public my discovery of the device.

Think what it means, just a flash and the talk that might have gone on and on for an indefinite period, comes to a prompt and efficient end. The next speaker waiting patiently for his turn, really gets it and has a chance to say his bit without the discomfort of seeing members of the audience glance at their watches and hurry out because they are already late for some appointment.

The Program Chairman can preside with confidence, knowing her program will end on time. She can look back at the occasions when she twisted and turned anxiously while a talk continued with no apparent terminal facilities—as bad dreams that are past.

Platform Control

The warning light is the streamlined variety of platform control and only one of the evidences of a growing determination to end once and for all the boredom of long-suffering audiences. In the early days of the revolt against interminable talks, I was told that Rotary Clubs in some places armed their presiding officers with alarm clocks, good-naturedly warned their speakers and introducers what would happen if they ran over their allotted minutes and thus kept the programs moving along by clockwork.

Members of the Parent-Teacher Associations in some sections, being of a more gentle but equally determined turn of mind, have recently devised the method of stationing a timekeeper at the rear of the auditorium with a placard warning in large type, "One Minute More." Then there are the presiding officers who quietly but firmly rise and stand beside the speakers so that there can be no mistake about the fact that they should draw swiftly to a conclusion.

Time to Sign Off

Let it not be thought that all speakers need these extraneous restrictions. There are those who are endowed with that priceless gift—a platform conscience which nudges them on the elbow or points down at the woman in the front row who is nodding over her knitting and gives an inner warning that it is time to sign off quickly. There are such to be sure; but there are also the others.

For Program Chairmen who have not been provided with the streamlined light arrangement and to whom the alarm clock and placard plans do not appeal, hour glasses have been suggested as protection against "the others." There could be a three-minute glass for the introducer and 15-20, or anything up to 60-minute glasses for the main speaker. The club might provide her with a set of them to be used as the occasion warranted. A flow of sand would accompany the flow of words and the audience would never be left in doubt as to how much longer the talk would be as in the case of a speaker with manuscript whose pages seem never to be exhausted.

Other devices may be used but lack of equipment should in no case impede the progress of the reform. Let the good work go on!

Modern Tale of a Wayside Inn . . . In Sudbury Town

Everett Smith

"A Kind of Old Hobgoblin Hall"

So Longfellow described the night view of the tavern which is now known as the Wayside inn. The line appears in his prelude to "Tales of a Wayside Inn," and may well express how the building looked to him on the evening of one Oct. 31 when he visited there.

Windows still gleam red with firelight and days of Longfellow live again in this "lovely valley" —Visitors from far and near benefit from foresight of Henry Ford in preserving mementoes.

By B. I. Matthews

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From the Journal of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

October 31, 1862:

"October ends with a delicious Indian summer day. Drove with Fields to the Old Red Horse Tavern in Sudbury—alas, no longer an inn! A lovely valley; the winding road shaded by grand old oaks before the house. A rambling, tumble-down old building, two hundred years old; and till now in the family of the Howes, who have kept an inn for one hundred seventy-five years. In the old time, it was a house of call for all travelers from Boston westward."

October 31, 1941:

A drive to Sudbury the evening of this, another warmish day, for venerable summer in her mellow manner still reigns, though fall long since has come of age. True it is that the horse has given way to horsepower, but the Twentieth Century highway yields to the winding road above the house. Massive oaks still greet the traveler with boughs more dignified, if less graceful, than when George Washington passed beneath their shade or, further yet, when white men first set foot in Sudbury town.

Here, through the vision and initiative of one whose inner ear must have caught that nostalgic note in Longfellow's diary—half singing, half sighing down through three-quarters of a century—the inn of the poet's earlier days, the setting for his Tales of a Wayside Inn, comes warmly to life once more.

"One Autumn night, in Sudbury town,
Across the meadows bare and brown,
The windows of the wayside inn
Gleamed red with fire-light through the leaves
Of woodbine, hanging from the eaves
Their crimson curtains rent and thin.

As ancient is this hostelry
As any in the land may be,
Built in the old Colonial day,
When men lived in a grander way,
With ampler hospitality;"

Cheery Welcome

Hospitality in its ampler form is extended tonight from the moment of gracious welcome at the door. This is but one of many visits, but, as always, we find the hostess's tale ever fresh and glowing as the poet's. In the parlor, again we watch the firelight touch "with more than wonted grace Fair Princess Mary's pictured face;" crown "the sombre clock with flame, the hands, the hours, the maker's name"; and paint "with a livelier red the Landlord's coat of arms."

But there is something we have not seen before—at last completing the collection of the original articles described by Longfellow—"the old spinet's ivory keys" on which the firelight plays "inaudible melodies." Poetic license that, for the "spinet" is really a lovely old piano inlaid with mahogany burl. Sold at auction in 1860, it was brought back to the Inn only little more than a year ago.

Mention is made of a violin used by Ole Bull (the musician of the Tales) and a breathless moment later we hold it gently in our hands. So light, it might have been wafted right out of the past, instead of brought forth from its locked security and its lustrous double oval mahogany case.

"Exquisite was it in design,
Perfect in each minutest part,
A marvel of the artist's art;"

As we turn to leave the room, our hostess remarks: "You might be interested to hear that soon we shall complete our collection of wall portraits with that of the Spanish Jew." We are interested, for the Tales always have assumed more vitality as we studied the faces of the actual persons, referred to by Longfellow as the Landlord, Student, young Sicilian, Theologian, Poet, and Musician, five of whom used to meet in this very room. Only the Spanish Jew remained undiscovered (although his name was known) until in 1939, after considerable research, his identity was established by Dr. John van Schaick, Jr., whose recent book, "The Character in Tales of a Wayside Inn," is in itself a treasure.

A Clock's Opinion

Crossing the hall to the ancient "taproom," we hear the voice of another old English clock which seems to be lifted in chiding at our modern servitude to time, for while it ticks away the minutes, its one hand points only to the hours. Thus was it made in the more leisurely days of two hundred-odd years ago. And the Hessian soldiers, veterans of so many wars, still march through the fire—the original Inn andirons.

There is much, much more to see here in this room, and in the old kitchen with its delicately hand-wrought pieces, its primitive equipment bespeaking unmistakably the ingenuity, fortitude, and skill of those Americans of an earlier day. We have recent remembrances of dinner here on the red-checkered tablecloth, watching food cooked on the spit and in the old-fashioned ovens at the side of the fireplace—an interesting as well as delectable experience, and one which any group of six or more may share, provided reservation is made in advance and an additional sum paid. Tonight, however, we are provided for in one of the regular dining rooms, and, heeding the friendly counsel of the ancient clock, we take time to do justice to the feast.

Now we are ready, though not so agile, to climb the stairs and view the bedrooms named, in most instances, after famous men who have slept there, among them Longfellow, Edison, and Lafayette, and furnished decorously according to the various periods in which they visited. And on this floor, and the one above, are rooms where we, of lesser note, are privileged to enjoy a night, a week end, or perhaps longer, for the Inn "carries on."

Has our fancy carried us too far, or is that a violin being tuned? The sound entices us to the ballroom, and—delight! We had forgotten it is Friday evening. Every week at this time the lads from the Wayside Inn Boys' School assemble for an old-fashioned dancing party, to which young ladies from Sudbury and neighboring towns are invited. We are entranced at the courtliness of the young gentlemen, and at the ease and grace with which the youngsters dance the waltz, galop, duchess, polka, Virginia reel, and Portland Fancy.

Downstairs again, seated before the fire, we learn that it was the youths from the Boys' School who helped erect in 1939 (from the timber of trees felled on the estate by the hurricane) the white chapel near the Inn. There, each morning at nine, the children from the three "Wayside" schools (including the little red one of Mary Lamb fame) meet for a non-sectarian service which members of their own group conduct. Modeled after an old New England church, and gathering beneath its slender spire those of many races, nationalities, and creeds, it recalls Longfellow's lines about the Theologian who

". . . studied still with deep research
To build the Universal Church,
Lofty as is the love of God,
And ample as the wants of man."

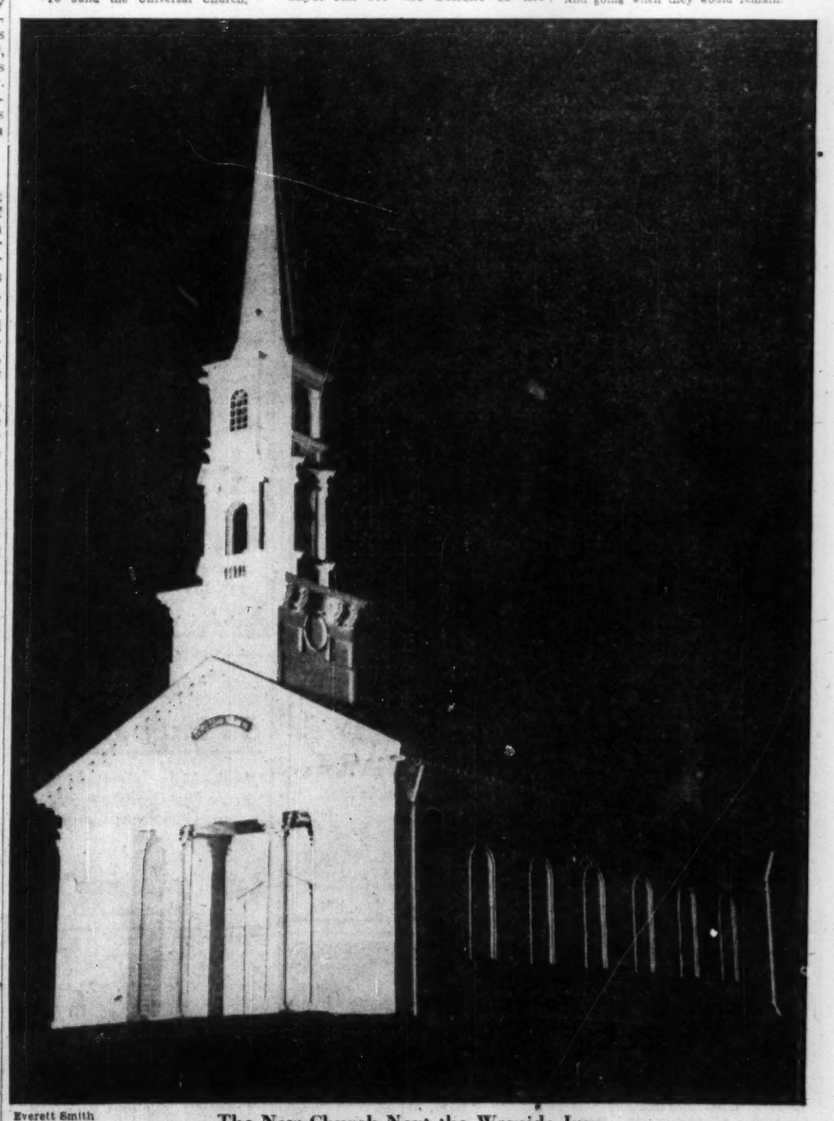
Over the door is the simple inscription Martha—Mary. Fitting, we feel, for in the service chapel and Inn render, is the ministering to both the spirit and to human needs which those names have come to signify. Then, too, it is a four-fold tribute, for it honors also the memory of Mrs. Henry Ford's mother, Martha, and Mr. Ford's mother, Mary.

Which leads to an expression of gratitude by our group around the fire for Mr. Ford himself, who, through vision, much patience, fruitful searching, and at great expense, not only has preserved this historic landmark in its quiet setting, but has restored so many of its original furnishings, as well as other lovely pieces of the olden days. All for the benefit of the many thousands of appreciative visitors from every section of America, and, in happier times, from abroad.

Speaking years ago of his Sudbury achievement, Mr. Ford said: "I find recreation . . . in hunting up the objects which our fathers and forefathers used, and reconstructing life as they lived it. They knew how to order some parts of their lives better than do we. They had much better taste; they knew more about beauty in the design of commonplace, everyday things. Nothing that is good ever dies."

It grows late—Longfellow—well knew this feeling:

"And still, reluctant to retire,
The friend sat talking by the fire
And watched the smouldering embers turn
To ashes, and flash up again
Into a momentary glow,
Lingering like them when forced to go,
And going when they would remain."



Everett Smith

The New Church Next the Wayside Inn

Built of Hurricane Fall. It is a small church, after the fashion of the early New England church on which it was modeled. But all the same, seen in the enlarging perspective of nighttime, possibly the lines out of the Longfellow poem are not inappropriate: "Lofty as is the love of God, and ample as the wants of man."

Mellowed Newton Community of Tranquil Atmosphere and Good Government

Zoning Law to Preserve Suburb's Character

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—To preserve Newton's character as a spacious suburb and to maintain the physical quality of its homes, a new and stricter zoning law has been put into operation by the City government.

The law, which has applied to all new subdivisions created within the past year, is viewed by Mayor Paul M. Goddard as one of the major achievements of his administration, and of basic importance in guiding the trends of Newton's future development.

The law is designed to prevent subdividing of virgin lands or spacious old estates into tiny, bargain-counter lots, with cheap houses crowded close together. It divides private residential areas into three classes, A, B, and C, and prescribes minimum lot sizes and other regulations for each.

The old zoning law simply designated certain areas as "single residence districts" and stipulated that buildings in these areas should be used only for residential or certain special purposes. It set forth certain other regulations, but said nothing about the minimum size of lots.

Under the old law it was possible for a real estate promoter to buy up a large estate in a fine section of Newton, and cut it into many small lots for cheap houses.

Under the new law, such estates would be classified as "Class A residential districts." In a Class A district the minimum lot size is 15,000 square feet and a 100-foot frontage.

In Class B districts a minimum of 10,000 square feet and 80-foot frontage is provided.

In Class C districts a minimum of 7,000 square feet and a 70-foot frontage is required.

Although these standards are not as strict as those of certain other communities, notably Wellesley and Weston, they are much stricter than Newton has ever had and strict enough to prevent the mushrooming of subdivisions with 50-foot frontage or 4,000-foot lots. In addition to minimum lot sizes, the new law sets forth stricter standards for set-backs, for maximum area to be occupied by buildings, etc. It also ends the existence of "unrestricted" areas anywhere in Newton.

Effectiveness of the law, according to Mayor Goddard, depends upon the vigor with which it is applied. That is a matter somewhat at the discretion of City officials.

Plans of real estate men for new subdivisions must be approved by the City Planning Board, and exceptions to the zoning law must receive approval of the Board of Aldermen.

Passage of the new law was preceded by an exhaustive survey of the City, in which the City secured the services of Dr. Frederick J. Adams of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, a planning consultant.

Cafe Cleanliness Sought in Newton

In the interest of cleanliness the Newton Health Department has conducted an unusual survey and has made an even more unusual report to the citizens in a checkup of the efficiency of the washing and sterilizing of drinking utensils in eating establishments throughout the city.

Soda fountains, restaurants, and taverns were included in the survey and a list of those establishments rated fair or unsatisfactory was published in a monthly bulletin of the department which is widely circulated. A footnote calls attention to the fact that establishments not listed have ratings of good.

By a Staff Photographer

Suburban Living at Its Best

This view of one of Newton's shaded avenues is symbolical of the City itself, a peaceful, beautiful, and prosperous suburb where graceful living and good government have flourished. The picture was taken in Newton Center.

Newton Officials Make Service Their Aim

By DeWitt H. John

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—Newton is a City that can be proud of its government, for Newton has refreshingly good government.

That is natural, for in this mellowed City of well-to-do homes, shaded avenues, colorful gardens and tranquil atmosphere, one naturally would expect good government. Whether one visits Newton in autumn when the maples flame with color and the oaks with their burnished gold remind one of a sunset, or in early spring when forsythia brightens the stately homes, one feels this is a City that loves the respectable and cultured.

So it is not surprising that in Newton, politics is not a business for selfish gain, but rather a genuine opportunity for community service. The political leaders themselves feel that way about it.

Political patronage is not an article of commerce in Newton, for the goal of political activity is good government and not a corner on the jobs.

There is no gang vote in Newton. There are no conventional political machines. The successful "politicians" are substantial men of affairs who are interested in their community, not professional careerists interested in keeping their fingers in the public treasury.

One senses this civic standard the minute he walks into the attractive City Hall. In general, Newton City employees are helpful and candid. They assume the public is entitled to information. One has a feeling that things are aboveboard.

This situation suggests that Newton is an interesting specimen of what democracy is supposed to be like. One begins to wonder what makes Newton tick.

When prominent citizens are asked why Newton has good government one invariably gets an answer that goes to democratic fundamentals.

They say Newton has an intelligent electorate. Cheap mudslinging in campaigns just doesn't go. If a politician tries demagoguery or dishonest practices he immediately clashes with public opinion. Public men are judged for ability and character and not on the basis of hot air. The electorate demands of its public officials a reputation for personal integrity.

In this city of comfortable homes, residents have a stake as property owners and taxpayers. In overwhelming majority they are interested in economical, constructive government and not in what they can get out of the public coffers. This economic fact promotes good government.

Form Associations

Citizens have organized active civic improvement associations in most of Newton's villages. These clubs are interested in new parks, streets, schools, traffic regulations and all the minutiae of local affairs. While conceding that they can be very, very zealous, Mayor Paul M. Goddard nevertheless declares they are "invaluable because they keep the people in intimate touch with their government," and help to guide officials in their judgment.

They nurture the capacity of Newtonites to take an interest in their neighborhoods and a pride in the community as a whole.

These organizations would only tear down good government if they were simply local pressure groups. Selfishness is the enemy of good government. But the assumption that the welfare of the entire city must be paramount seems pretty well developed in Newton.

In one community of the writer's acquaintance many members of the city legislative body seem to ask themselves chiefly, "What can I get for my district?" In Newton there appears to be attention among aldermen to the question, "What is best for Newton?" and the body is therefore capable of taking a forceful role.

Literally "Drafted"

The Board of Aldermen is composed of men who in some cases are literally "drafted" by their neighbors to serve as a civic contribution on the City's unpaid governing body.

In discussing the caliber of Newton's Board of Aldermen and the perils which must be eschewed in maintaining it, one prominent Newtonite commented:

"If seven of those 21 men were professional politicians of the demagogic type, willing to resort to mudslinging and raucous methods, the other 14 would probably refuse to serve any longer."

This is a graphic way of stating the general truth that men often refuse to go into politics because they don't want to involve themselves in political brawls that will only damage their standing. A community, like Newton, fortunate enough to have high-class officials, thus has the responsibility of guarding against influences which would lower standards.

Thoughtful students of practical politics will agree that such negative influences, once condoned in the public mind, tend to spread until they corrupt the whole fabric of civic affairs.

Men Available

It is a happy fact that in Newton men are available who can afford to serve in elective office without resorting to questionable methods of expanding their incomes.

In Newton most citizens are not forced by economic pressure to look to government for jobs or other forms of patronage.

Another reason why Newton has good government is that the power behind the politicians is constructive. You might say that political authority in Newton is kept securely in hand by respectable elements. The influential men behind the scenes are citizens interested in a good community—as contrasted, for example, with a community where power rests with a political machine, with large contractors, or with a dominant enterprise.

From all these elements Newtonites have woven for themselves a standard of civic life that expresses integrity. The big responsibility is to maintain it. A man of experience in Newton observes that it "is getting harder to persuade high-caliber men to serve in government," and attributes this to the demands of business in time of depression and upheaval, the general apathy about government, and the fact that Newton's population is less homogeneous than formerly.

Newton's responsibility today reminds one of the fact that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

Building of Smaller Homes Faces City With Tax Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—The popularity of Cape Cod cottages and other small homes has caused a new trend in Newton which constitutes a real challenge to city officials.

Development of many subdivisions with small homes has enabled Newton gradually to increase its assessed valuations even in time of depression. Nevertheless, these same small homes present a challenge.

The problem lies in the fact that it costs the City as much to provide services for a house assessed at $6,000 as it does for one assessed at $12,000.

In the late '20's every new home in Newton meant an investment of around $12,000 average and assessments were levied accordingly. The average new family moving to Newton thus paid taxes on a $12,000 house for schools, streets, water mains, rubbish collection service, fire and police protection, snow removal and other public services.

But value of the average new home in Newton has declined steadily since 1929 until today it stands at about $6,400, according to Building Department statistics. This means that each family buying a new home in Newton pays taxes only on a $6,400 house, although it may use the public services just as much as the family in the more expensive home.

In other words, a town of two thousand $6,400 houses must have a higher tax rate than a town of two thousand $12,000 houses, if all other things are equal. That is the trend which Newton faces.

Another factor affecting the city's position is that many of the new subdivisions for small homes are situated on what were formerly wealthy estates. A colony of small houses is more expensive for the city to service than a big estate of the same taxable value.

For example, an estate with a lavish home may have been worth $400,000 before the depression, but may have since been closed, sold for taxes, or sold for a fraction of its former value. If the land is cut into lots and a small house colony assessed at $400,000 established, the taxable valuation will be the same but cost of the section to the city will be much greater. There will be more streets to clear of snow, more children to house in school.

The brighter side is that Newton's total tax valuation is going up, and the city's funded debt is going down. Newton is still a growing community, and a prosperous community, too, but the challenge presented by the trend to smaller houses requires most careful and economical governmental spending.

New Pump Plant Coming to Newton In Nonantum Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., Oct. 31—Plans for the erection of a $500,000 plant in the Nonantum section for the manufacture of hydraulic pumps and fluid motors for the United States Navy have been disclosed by the Newton Chamber of Commerce.

The plant will be erected and equipped with funds provided by the United States Government and will be operated by the Zenith Products Company of West Newton. Title to the building and machinery will remain with the Government.

The new industry will bring to 11 the number of Newton concerns working on defense contracts. Employing 250 persons, it will further swell the City's growing pay rolls, which in the first nine months of this year totalled 50 per cent above that for the corresponding period last year.

The factory will be built on land owned by the Rohmer Wool Scouring Company, located near California and Los Angeles Streets. It is in an area now zoned as general residential. At a hearing before the Board of Aldermen on Nov. 5 the City will be asked to change the zoning.

Specifications for the new plant call for a building 120x200 feet covering a total area of 24,000 square feet. It will be of concrete, brick, and steel, but without windows.

Newton Fire Loss Reported as Light

That Newton property owners are well protected from threat of fire is evidenced by the fact that in a total of 1,200 calls there has been only $80,000 loss on property valued at $6,000,000.

Aside from this efficient protection of property against the ravages of fire, the duties of the Newton fire department are varied. Oftentimes they are called upon to free imprisoned squirrels from chimneys, to get children off roofs and out of rooms into which they had locked themselves, and even requests from clubwomen to turn off the gas or electricity from under the roast which they had put in the oven before leaving for a club meeting.

Newton Is Leading In Traffic Record

Newton, which last year had the best traffic safety record in the State for cities of its size, is leading again this year with only two months remaining in 1941. Chief factor in the reduction of accidents is said to be the 30-mile speed limit which is rigorously enforced. Another factor is undoubtedly the educational program carried on in the public schools of the city.

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Women's Organizations Numerous in Newton Where Home Building Thrives

Newton Women Among First To Enjoy Their Own Clubs

The progressiveness of the Newtons was early exemplified in their women's organizations which were among the first in the country. While some women still looked with stern disapproval upon their sisters who went to club meetings, and even those who attended them did so apologetically, the woman's club movement grew sturdily in this section.

The West Newton Women's Educational Club, which only this week was hostess for the fall meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, was founded in 1880. A group of eight or ten women who met at each other's homes and discussed the news of the day comprised its charter membership. This was before the suffrage movement had gained real impetus but when this became an issue, the club threw its influence on the side of the franchise for women. It became affiliated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs in 1890, the State Federation in 1893 and was one of the founders of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs in 1895.

Part in World War

At the time of the World War, it had grown to a membership of 350 and joined in the war effort, working efficiently for the Red Cross.

Afterward there was a division of interest and some of its members withdrew in 1920 to form the Community Service Club of West Newton, which, although it "comes of age" this year, is still the youngest club in the Newton Federation.

The West Newton Women's Educational Club, of which Mrs. Gordon S. Heath is now President, has a membership this year of 125—and it is an "active" membership in the truest sense of the word. There are 15 federation committees on which the members serve. There is an American Home Group, a Travel Class, formed 30 years ago and meeting regularly twice a month, with two papers at each session, prepared by the members on countries to which study is being devoted; a Garden Club which makes field trips to gardens, and florists' nurseries and greenhouses, and a Hobby Class. In addition, the members do Red Cross work, and annually provide a scholarship covering a year's tuition in college for a worthy Newton girl. A dessert bridge to raise funds for this is being given today at the Brae Burn Country Club.

Another Club Is Started

Four years after the founding of the West Newton Women's Educational Club, the Newtonville Woman's Club was formed in 1884. Mrs. Raymond A. Green is President of this club, which meets the first and third Tuesdays from November to April at the Newtonville Woman's Club House. Its membership has grown to 375.

In 1886 another club was formed which is still active in the Federation, the Social Science Club, of which Mrs. Maurice W. Dennison is now President, and which has a limited membership of 100. The following year, the Newton Center Woman's Club was organized. This now has a membership of more than 500, and Miss Elizabeth P. Bartlett is President.

The next of the clubs to be organized which is still active in the Newton Federation was the Auburndale Review Club, founded in 1891. This, with a membership of 40, meets on alternate Tuesdays from October to April at the homes of members. Mrs. James G. Patterson is President.

Another early club was the Waban Woman's Club, now headed by Mrs. Harcourt W. Davis and with a membership of 450, which was founded in 1896.

Others in Federation

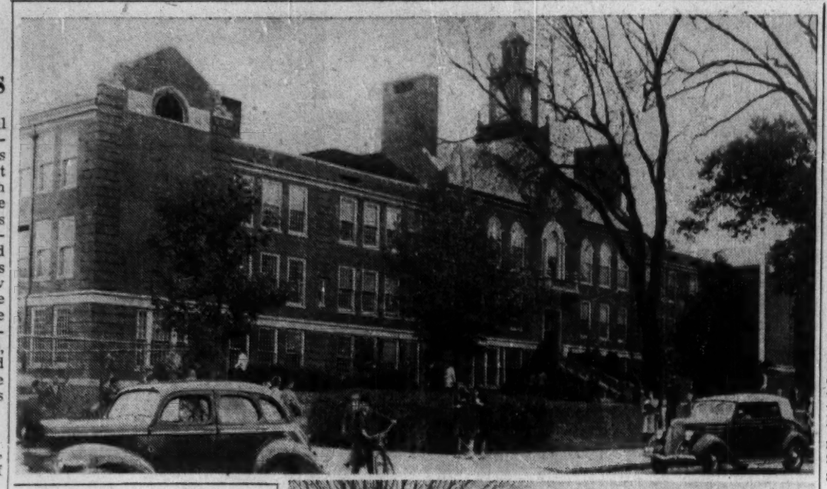
Others in the Federation are the Auburndale Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Eldin U. Lynn is President, founded in 1941; the Woman's Club of Newton Highlands, Mrs. Alexander I. Peckham, President, founded in 1917; the Newton Community Club, Miss Adelaide B. Ball, President, and the Newton Upper Falls Woman's Club, Mrs. Harold T. Sprague, President, both founded in 1919.

The Newton Federation of Women's Clubs also includes a long list of associate organizations, among them the League of Women Voters, and women's church and welfare groups. Its President is Mrs. H. Clayton Pearson of West Newton, who has serving with her Mrs. Harry P. Forte of Newton Highlands, First Vice-President; Mrs. Ernest A. Hale, of Waban, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Francis H. McCrudden of West Newton, Third Vice-President; Mrs. Alden H. Speare, of Newton Center, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Leslie P. Phinney of West Newton, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Laurence Garvin of Newton, Treasurer, and Miss Margaret Harris Aubin, of Newton, Auditor.

The "Character and Object" of the Federation, as defined in its Constitution, are that: "This Federation shall be neither sectarian nor partisan but hospitable to all thought affecting the welfare of the city and the interests of humanity.

"Its object shall be to secure more thorough acquaintance and in case of need, united action among the Women's Club of Newton." Thus, as early as 1895, the woman's club movement there began preparation for the kind of cooperation now called for in all communities of the country under the national defense program.

J. A. A.



By a Staff Photographer

Newton Schools Outstanding

In addition to a fine public school system, Newton has one of the country's exclusive schools for boys, the Fessenden School in West Newton. Top: The Levi Warren Junior High School in West Newton. Bottom: Main building of the Fessenden School. Situated on a rise of ground, this gracious mansion commands a view of the broad fairways of the Albemarle Golf Course in West Newton.

Newton in Dignified Battle For Election of City Officials

It is doubtful if a more dignified political battle could be waged than the one which will terminate in Newton next Tuesday when the city's 38,269 registered voters will have an opportunity to mark their ballots for either Paul A. Goddard, present Mayor running for re-election, or for Edwin O. Childs, Newton's perennial Mayor who is seeking an eleventh term.

There are 27 other municipal offices at stake but with only 34 candidates seeking the jobs, interest in the election is not keen. The only contests are for mayor, two for alderman-at-large, and three for ward alderman. The seven candidates for the school committee are unopposed.

Mr. Childs was defeated two years ago by Mayor Goddard—the first time he met political defeat in his home city since he first ran for Mayor in 1914. After his election in 1914 he served eight consecutive two-year terms. Following the announcement of Sinclair Weeks that he would be a candidate for Mayor in 1929, Mr. Childs retired from the political arena for six years. He became a candidate again in 1935, defeating Maj. Gen. Daniel Needham that year and in 1937 winning over Clarence C. Colby, former alderman and present State representative and city treasurer.

Mr. Childs is basing his campaign on his past record, Challenging his opponent's claim to having reduced the tax rate $2.20 in two years, Mr. Childs points to the fact that in 15 of the 20 years he held office the tax rate was below $28; in two years it was at $28; and in only three years did it go above $28.

Mayor Goddard served on the Board of Aldermen from 1935 to 1939 and was a member of the State Legislature in 1939 and 1940. In his first year as Mayor the city debt was reduced some $500,000 and a further reduction is indicated this year. He points also to establishing of a two-platoon system for the fire department, and a new zoning law among the accomplishments of his administration.

The polls will be open from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Newton Sets Fast Pace in Home Building

The story of home building in the Newtons through the past seven years is virtually a sequel to the story of the construction of the Worcester Turnpike.

Since that super-express highway was completed in 1934, the pace of home building along its Newton stretch has been faster than in any other section of the Commonwealth and possibly in New England.

In the seven-year period ending Oct. 1 this year, construction of all kinds in the Newtons called for a capital outlay of nearly $20,000,000. Homes have been going up at the rate of some 300 a year. In other words since the Turnpike was finished more than 2,000 homes have been built in the Newtons, not to mention a dozen or more apartment houses and about $6,000,000 worth of business construction.

But where has most of this construction taken place? Along the Turnpike of course where families show the modern trend of thinking of home largely in terms of good transportation to and from Boston.

Within or close to the two-mile stretch of Turnpike passing through Newton Center, Newton Highlands and Eliot Hill, new home communities have mushroomed into veritable villages in seven years. There is Chestnut Hillsides close to the Brookline boundary, Oldefield Estates, Stoney Brae, Newton Countryside and Eliot Hill on the Pike itself, not including the dozen or more large developments having no patterned names.

Farther away are Fox Meadow and Colonial Acres on Brookline and Dedham Streets, Oak Hill Village was started 15 years ago, but building has been greatly stimulated here by the Turnpike. Latest development close to the Pike is Rolling Acres, an oak-crowned district of medium-priced homes on Brookline Street, close to the end of Dudley Road.

In other parts of the 13 Newtons, building has felt the stimulating effects of improved transportation, although not to the extent of the Turnpike communities with individual and bus facilities right at their back doors. Ask the family along the Pike what they want most of all in terms of home ownership and the answer will probably be: "Easy access into Boston." As in Wells Fargo stagecoach days, Americans still follow the main arteries of travel; and travel these days comes chiefly under the heading "automobile."

All along the Pike families who bought new homes only five to seven years ago are already talking about the time when they could look out of their windows into a primitive wilderness.

That Newton's new residents, as in other towns and cities, are paying less and less for their dwellings was revealed in figures released by the Building Commissioner today. Whereas back in 1929 the price of the average home built that year was $11,888, the level had dropped in 1936 to $8,680 and in 1940 to $6,373.

The average cost of homes built this year in Newton to date is $6,130.

This does not mean that Newton is permitting inferior construction. It means that research is developing smaller and less expensive homes that have all the comforts and most of the conveniences that were once associated only with homes in the high-priced brackets.

Newton completely revised its building code three years ago to allow for the introduction of new building ideas. And two years ago it passed a city ordnance making it mandatory for all new apartment houses to provide off-the-street parking for their patrons.

But Newton is chiefly a city of single-family residences. Three fourths of the nearly $20,000,000 spent for construction during the last seven years went into the construction of single residences.

W. C. H.

Newton 'Takes In' Two Sidewalks

You've heard of the small towns where they "take the sidewalks in at night."

Well, they take them in in Newton, too, but not for the same reason. In some of the city's business sections where sidewalks are more than ample, many of them being 15 feet or more wide, they take them in to make more room for the ever-increasing traffic which daily pours into the shopping areas.

The latest case was in Newtonville where a property owner discovered that by a strange quirk he owned the entire width of the 15-foot sidewalk in front of his block. In a generous gesture he presented six-feet of the walk to the City which it immediately "took in," widening overtaxed Walnut Street by that much.

Four more feet were taken off the sidewalk in front of the next block with the result Saturday afternoon traffic jams are not so bad in this busy shopping center.

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A Complete Oil Permanent, Feather Cut, Shampoo and Wave, $6.00.
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Dresses—60c up with this advertisement
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3 Moody St., at Central Sq.
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Well selected, well made, attractively displayed in our windows, gladly shown in our shop for your consideration. You'll like our prices, too.
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Newton Stores
314 Walnut Street Newtonville LAS. 6570
831 Beacon Street Newton Center BIG. 4014
Howes $1.00
BONDED CLEANSING

Peaceful Newton Has Elaborately Trained Civil Defense Groups

City Soon Can Call on 700 As Wardens, Police, Firemen

NEWTON, Mass.—This peaceful community will be protected by one of the best-developed civilian defense organizations in the United States, manned by trained citizenry now aroused to the common defense, if bombs fall from New England's skies.

The crash of explosives amid Newton's refined homes, beautiful trees and quiet avenues seems inconceivable, but Newtonites want to take no chances.

If a raid were to happen tonight, the City would call upon 1,500 trained air raid wardens, 100 auxiliary firemen, 100 auxiliary policemen and a force of first aid trainees that is soon to comprise 700 persons.

All potential air raid shelters in the City have been surveyed and catalogued. All station wagons, steam shovels, skilled workmen and commercial cooking facilities have also been catalogued for emergency use.

One to 10 Ratio

With its force of air raid wardens already comprising perhaps one warden for every 10 families, the Newton Committee on Public Safety is soon to canvas every single home in the City to give out instructions on air raid precautions.

In announcing this new step, Mr. Bierer especially cautioned home owners not to admit anyone to their homes unless they know them. This precaution is to thwart imposters, he explains.

Wholehearted co-operation of large numbers of citizens—hundreds more than the Committee had originally counted on—is one of the most encouraging phases of this community effort, Mr. Bierer explains. People from the richest class in the City to the poorest are working together for defense, he states.

Overflow Meeting

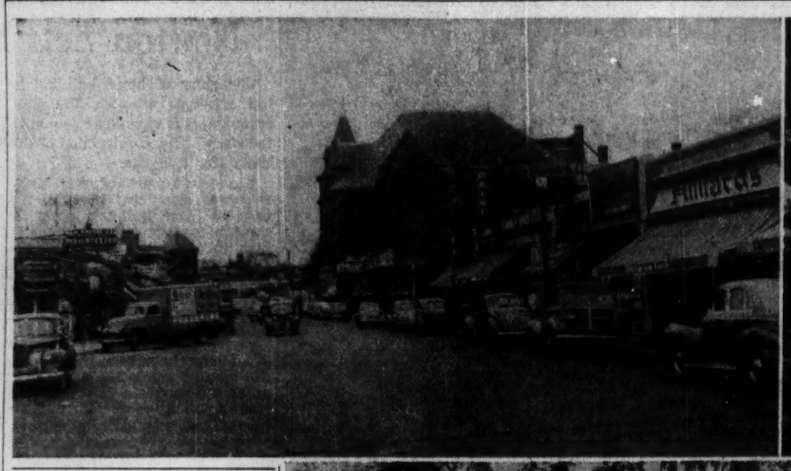
Popular interest in Newton's civilian defense was first demonstrated last May 27 when the Committee sponsored a huge mass meeting at the Newton High School auditorium, with an overflow filling the school gymnasium. This meeting came after 39 men working with the Committee had attended the Bay State's first air raid precaution school, which convened at Boston Latin School last spring. The Newton mass meeting was to ask for volunteers for air raid wardens.

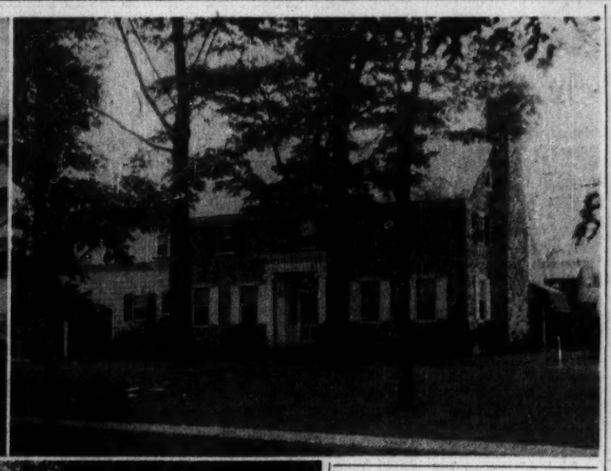
Newton's own air raid precaution school convened on July 7 with between 1,100 and 1,500 "students" attending the sessions. This number far exceeded expectations of the Committee, who had hoped for 700 volunteers, Mr. Bierer confides.

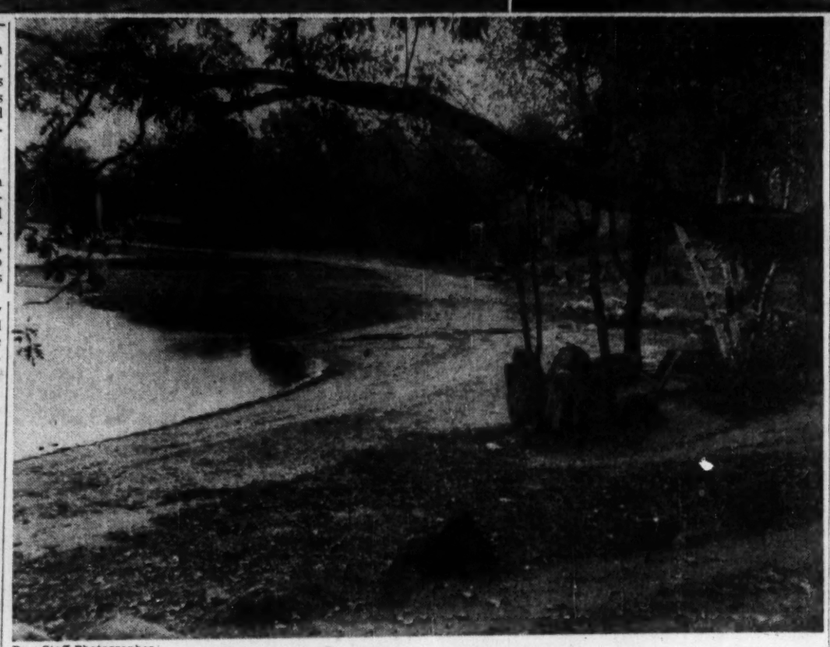
$14,000 for Expansion

The Committee has just been allotted about $14,000 for expansion of its work. Previously it had been given approximately $1,000. Purchase of 2,000 feet of fire hose, a new baby fire truck, and two trailer pumps of 500 gallons capacity each is being arranged.

The Committee is generalled by an Executive Committee composed of Mr. Bierer as Chairman and the following: Charles C. Dasey, Publicity Chairman; Frank L. Richardson, Chairman of the Medical Division; C. Raymond Cabot, Liaison Officer with the Red Cross, the American Legion, and similar veterans' organizations; Douglas B. Francis, in charge of auxiliary fire and police services; Charles B. Floyd, who is Chairman of the Newton Board of Aldermen, in charge of liaison with City Departments; William V. M. Fawcett, Chief Air Raid Warden; Mrs. Paul M. Goddard, wife of the Mayor, head of the Women's Division; and A. Leslie Harwood, Secretary.







By a Staff Photographer

Scenes in Newton—a City of Homes

Upper left—In Newtonville, one of the City's many villages. The district is typical—a street of grocery stores, cleaning shops, and other services conveniently located for shopping by housewives. This particular district, incidentally, has seen great development and expansion within the last decade. Upper right—One of the lovely homes that have been built in Newton's Oak Hill section, south of the Worcester Turnpike, during the last few years. Below—One of the best-known recreational areas in the City—the beach at Crystal Lake. Here the youngsters of Newton swim. In winter, literally thousands of Newtonites don their skating togs and disport themselves on the ice.

HouseBuilding In Newton May Feel U. S. Bans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass.—A drastic curtailment in building activity in this still-growing community looms as result of tightening priority restrictions.

Wartime scarcity of building materials threatens to pull down construction activity toward 1932 levels, when only 93 new homes were constructed in Newton.

During the last three years Newton has seen construction of about 300 new homes a year. This is a sizeable slackening from pre-depression (1928) and pre-recession (1936) levels. But it is also a sizable improvement over depression conditions.

Construction of homes in Newton totalled 475 units with a permit value of $7,026,620 in 1928.

Activity had slackened by 1932 to 93 homes worth $828,000.

It steadily improved in subsequent seasons until, in 1936, it brought construction of 405 new homes worth $3,515,800.

Since that time there has been decline, with 268 new homes in 1937; 218 in 1938; 317 in 1939; 296 in 1940.

Value of single house construction in 1939 was $2,078,410; in 1940 it was $1,886,550.

Although there have been ups and downs in total number of units constructed, and only the roughest of trends, there has been a steady trend downward in the value of the houses built. In 1928 the value exceeded $12,000, but today it fluctuates around $6,400.

Social Events In Newton Aid China Relief

Mrs. Grosvenor D. W. Marcy, Chairman of the Special Events Committee of Newton Branch, United China Relief, Inc., has announced the first of a series of social events during United China Relief Week (Oct. 27-Nov.3) and thereafter. The proceeds of these events will be returned to Warren W. Oliver, 305 Walnut Street, Newtonville, Treasurer of the Newton Campaign to aid the homeless and destitute people of China

Mrs. Frank Scofield of Newton gave a Sunday afternoon tea on Oct. 26, at which John Whiting Webber told of his work for the Red Cross and Industrial Co-operatives in China.

With this beginning, the women of the Committee, representing all villages of the City, are working with enthusiasm for the people of China, and are offering further the hospitality of their homes.

Mrs. Henry I. Harriman will open her home, 825 Center St., Newton, on the evening of Nov. 17. At that time Mrs. J. Edson Jewell, Jr., granddaughter of Mrs. Conger, wife of the American Ambassador to China during the Boxer Rebellion, will tell of her experiences. Mrs. Jewell will have with her many of the gifts given her grandmother by the Empress Dowager.

Mrs. George W. Van Gorder, 70 Burdean Road, Oak Hill, will have a two-day sale of Chinese things on Nov. 21-22 from 10 to 6. Tea will be served in the afternoon.

Mrs. George Willard Smith will be hostess at her home, 200 Ivy Street for a Chinese luncheon and entertainment on either Nov. 10 or 12.

Mrs. Fred Lund, Sr., of Mrs. Van Gorder's Oak Hill Committee, is arranging for a demonstration Christmas greens by Mrs. L. E. Phaneuf, which is to take place at the Mt. Ida School on the afternoon of Nov. 26.

Each village chairman and his helpers will plan some particular events, a tea, bridge, luncheon, lecture or concert, using the extraordinary Chinese talent in Newton as a special feature, and having for sale attractive Chinese china, jewelry, tea, cakes, etc. Full announcements will be made at a later date.

Newburyport Factory, Idle 10 Years, to Open

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Oct. 31 (AP)—The Hytron Corporation of Salem, Mass., which has defense orders, announced purchase of a factory that has been unoccupied for 10 years, and officials said 600 persons would be employed at full production. The company manufactures radio tubes, fluorescent lights, and electronic devices.

Mere Reporter Does Just the Right Thing

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 31 (AP)—While dignitaries waited at another field to greet a British naval hero, Roger Bond, a reporter of the Atlanta Journal heard the Captain was to land at Municipal Airport.

He rushed out and prevailed upon officers of the Field's Army air unit to join him as an impromptu welcoming committee.

The obliging officers lined up, the plane landed and out stepped no British tar but Maj. Gen. D. C. Emmons, Commander of the Army Air Forces.

And were the Army fliers glad they'd listened to Reporter Bond—they hadn't even known that the "boss" was dropping in.

Newton Offers Ways of Recreation for All

NEWTON, Mass.—Life need never be dull in Newton.

From curly-headed little children who enjoy playing with blocks to older men and women interested in metal craft or picnics, everybody can find congenial diversion in Newton's civic recreation program. There are 46 sports on the Recreation Department's list and they range from archery to woodcraft, story-telling to football, and from Chestnut Hill to Newton Lower Falls.

Salesmen, lawyers, teachers, and other citizens are meeting these autumn evenings at Newton Center Playground House for a course in public speaking sponsored by the Recreation Department. Recreation Commissioner F. Ewing Wilson says that alumni from classes of the previous three years have told him the training has helped them win better jobs, better pay and more success.

Badminton Club

Young married couples are finding energetic relaxation in the Badminton Club the Department sponsors. A supervisor and indoor courts are provided and the young people bring their own birds and rackets.

When a group of Newtonites decided a year or so ago they wanted to take up metal craft as a hobby, they applied to the Recreation Department for facilities and instruction. Each enrollee paid a small fee and obtained his own materials, and the Department secured an instructor and provided a place for the class. There were several classes last year and it "went over well," Mr. Wilson reports. Others will pursue the hobby this winter.

One of the most popular forms of adult recreation is the Dramatics Club which puts on three plays a year under direction of a trained coach supplied by the City. This Club was originally started for young people, but has expanded as devotees have grown older.

At present any adult in Newton, any age, may join.

Baseball Leagues

During the summer there are two twilight baseball leagues and a softball league. These autumn afternoons members of the City football league play on City playgrounds. From January until March the Department sponsors basketball tournaments in school gymnasiums.

From late October until May, the Recreation Department conducts "neighborhood centers," mostly in school buildings, on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons and Saturday mornings.

Newton youngsters are free from school on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons because dancing classes and music lessons used to result in a good many absences from school anyway. For the youngsters who don't have to practice their piano lessons or go to the barber's, the Recreation Department provides woodworking classes, glee clubs, dramatics, parchesi, folk dancing and such diversions at the seven neighborhood centers.

The kindergarten youngsters enjoy an extra session with the blocks or their picture books on these afternoons. The older girls try their hand at making doll clothes, and the boys do a bit of carpentry. All these activities are supervised, of course, and "supervised" means that "at least one man and one woman director is on hand," Mr. Wilson states.

Training in Sewing

Little girls get practical training in sewing at the City's playgrounds and neighborhood centers. Last year a member of the Recreation Commission donated over 100 pounds of mill ends and other cloth remnants. The girls bought these for a nominal price and made them into ski suits, skirts, coats, and other garments for themselves. From photographs Mr. Wilson showed us, these garments looked very creditable, too.

In co-operation with the junior Red Cross, Newton playground youngsters last summer knitted or sewed more than 300 garments for Red Cross use. Volunteer workers for the Red Cross gave instruction to the youngsters.

Besides this variety of activities, Newton has superior facilities for the kind of sports you notice when you go driving on a Sunday afternoon in midsummer or in midwinter. Bullough's Pond in Newtonville, Crystal Lake in Newton Highlands, and Weir's Cove in Auburndale each has about 10 acres of ice-skating space, which is daily planed and brushed during the skating season. Sometimes as many as 6,000 persons skate on Crystal Lake of a Sunday afternoon.

Summer Sports

In summer there is swimming, notably at popular Crystal Lake, where there are City-owned lockers and a bathhouse. Skating and swimming facilities are available to Newton residents for an entire season for 25 cents, the fee for a permit.

The Recreation Department has a total of 34 playgrounds, 31 of which are more or less developed. The 32nd, near the Albemarle Golf Club in Newtonville, is now being developed and is to be ready for use next year. Some playgrounds have showers, bleachers, tennis courts, drinking fountains, and a variety of other facilities.

At the Brewster playground in Newton—the "Newton Center Playground"—there is a toboggan chute giving a run of some 400 or 500 yards. Newtonites can bring their own toboggans during the winter, or rent a City-owned sled for 25 cents.

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Today's Woman

Do You Want To Be A Model?

By Jessie Wiley Voils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The voice at the other end of the wire sounded courteous but a trifle bored. "I'll be glad to talk with you about modeling but I wish that someone would write a story about this business and leave out the 'fluff'."

"The Christian Science Monitor isn't interested in 'fluff'," the writer explained. "The editors demand facts."

Instantly the voice became alive with interest. "You mean they'll leave out this glamour nonsense and let girls know it's an exacting profession instead of a jolly pastime?"

"Exactly."

Enthusiasm, pure delight, came into the voice of Mr. Harry Conover, of the Conover Modeling Agency. "Come over just as soon as you can," he invited.

I went.

An Enlightening Experience

To visit the outer office of a large model agency is an enlightening experience. If the prospective model considers the business a "jolly pastime," a few minutes in an agency will open her eyes to the fallacy of such an idea.

Instead of hearing, "I'm lunching at the Stork Club," you hear: "I'll have to grab a sandwich at the drugstore; that photographer wants me at 1 o'clock." Instead of someone nonchalantly remarking, "I went dancing at the Rainbow Room last night," you're far more likely to hear someone groan, "I worked in two fashion shows yesterday and my feet nearly killed me."

Mr. Conover knows whereof he speaks when he says modeling is an exacting profession, for he was once a professional model.

The first question your reporter asked him was: "If a girl who lives away from New York writes to you that she wants to be a model, what advice do you give her?"

"I tell her to find out, in some town close to her home, whether or not she has the qualifications for modeling."

"How does she go about that?"

"There is generally one department store in every large town that employs models for fashion shows. And almost every town has at least one photographer who does commercial work," Mr. Conover explained.

Ask for Her Photograph

"But if there isn't such a store, or such a photographer near, what does she do?" I asked, determined to get information for the many small-town girls who dream of coming to New York City and doing modeling.

"Under those circumstances," Mr. Conover said, "We suggest that she send us an unretouched photograph of herself. We also ask for her measurements (height, bust, waist, hips), shoe size, weight, and color of eyes and hair."

Mr. Conover warned, "The photograph must be a very recent one."

The writer stopped her note-taking in surprise. "Do you mean old photographs come in?"

"They do," came the answer. "Last week we got a bunch of pictures from a mother which ran from her daughter's babyhood until she was sixteen. The mother told us that the girl was now twenty, and that she just knew she could make good modeling because her grandmother had been a born entertainer. Such attempts would be funny," Mr. Conover continued, "if these mothers and girls weren't so desperately in earnest. Sometimes they take what little money they have and come to New York expecting to start modeling immediately at $75 per week."

"If you see from her unretouched photograph and measurements that the girl might make good at modeling, do you send for her?" was the next inquiry.

The answer was an emphatic, "No. Again we suggest that she try some city near her home for work; but we tell her if she ever comes to New York to drop in to see us."

"How much money should a girl have who plans to come to New York City to try for a career in modeling?"

Mr. Conover thought that question over carefully before he replied, "Enough to keep her several months and still enable her to buy a ticket home just in case."

First Step

"For a minute, let's pretend that the out-of-town girl has arrived in New York. What is her first step toward a career in modeling?"

"She should go to a reliable modeling agency."

"How can she tell a reliable agency from an unreliable one?"

"A reliable agency never charges a registration fee. They never make extravagant promises. A reliable agency explains that they charge a 10 per cent commission. No more; no less."

"What happens when a new girl arrives at the agency?"

"The procedure may be a little different in our office, although not much," Mr. Conover said. "If I see that a girl has possibilities, I suggest that she have test shots made. This usually costs $7.50. These unretouched pictures are brutally frank. They show up defects that only a camera can catch."

"But what if the girl has done some work and has a number of good pictures?" I inquired.

"No test shots are necessary. If I accept her, I ask that she have regular photographs made. She can go where she pleases to have this work done. If she doesn't know any New York photographers, I suggest reliable ones to her. The type of pictures she will need—both a good head and a full length—will cost from $15 to $25 depending upon the photographer she chooses."

"What next?" I wondered.

"I select the two best from the proofs and then she has about 50 reprints made. These cost approximately six cents each."

"What happens then?" I inquired.

Interviews Consultant

"First, we see that the new model has an appointment with our Consultant, who gives her suggestions as to make-up, coiffure, clothes, and anything else she thinks will be helpful. She is also sized up as to what particular modeling field she fits best. Then comes the time when Miss Model learns that there is lots of footwork in the profession she has chosen."

"What different fields are there?" the writer wondered.

Mr. Conover mentioned fashion shows, photography, posing for artists, news reels, television, and the regular, year-around jobs at wholesale houses, large department stores, and exclusive shops. Once in a great while a model is found who can work in any of the fields, but not often.

"Sometimes a girl who doesn't photograph well, and who is too short to do high-fashion modeling, can be successful in the Junior Miss Department of some wholesale house," Mr. Conover remarked.

Chart of Sizes

When Mr. Conover was asked for a chart of sizes, he brought from his desk that excellent book, "Wanted — Girl With Glamour" (Duell, Sloan and Pearce, Inc. New York City, $2.50), by Olga Malcova, a model, and pointed out the published table which he approved:

Size	Bust	Waist	Hips
10	32	22	32
12	34	24	34
14	36	26	36
16	38	28	38

"You mentioned footwork," I reminded Mr. Conover.

"That begins when the young woman, armed with her extra prints which she leaves as ever-present reminders, starts making the round of the photographers, artists, fashion directors, and designers. She strives to make such a good impression that they will all begin to call for her, and her chart will be filled daily."

Nearly all model agencies have chart rooms. These rooms are equipped with batteries of telephones. Girls, called chart-room girls, take all in-coming calls for models, find out the type of work it is, what wardrobe is wanted, the location and the hour. This information is recorded on the model's chart.

An adequate wardrobe is very necessary for successful modeling. Miss Malcova makes these suggestions: "As a starter, a suit, several daytime dresses, a dinner dress or evening gown, a sports coat, a dress coat, two hats, several changes in shoes, two pairs of gloves, several slips. Of course, as a model becomes established, and her salary climbs, she can build up her wardrobe."

Salary Depends

Salary? That depends upon the initiative of the girl to a great extent. If she makes many calls and keeps in touch with photographers and artists who have given her work before, her $5-an-hour rate (which is average for a beginner) soon zooms her salary to the $75 per week mark. Top-flight models make a great deal more than that. Some receive as high as $25 per hour for their work. However, those are exceptions, and many models are found plugging away in the wholesale districts for $25 per week, modeling for designers and displaying clothes to out-of-town buyers.

Mr. Conover reminded me that girls are not the only ones who are "bitten by the model bug."

"Boys are too," he said. And pulling a letter from his desk, he read: "You'll make the mistake of your life if you don't send for me immediately. All my friends say I look exactly like Tyrone Power."

Many photogenic matrons are "on call" at leading agencies. Babies and small children also work at this profession. Sometimes the latter become quite temperamental. I was told of one young lady of four who arrived at the photographer's, smiled sweetly at him and lisped, "I dis don' want to model today." And she didn't!

My next stop was at the John Powers Agency. To John Powers goes the credit for originating the idea of a model agency. The idea was born of necessity. While without a job, he saw the opportunity, not only of helping himself, but of helping his friends who needed work.

His fascinating story is told in "The Powers Girls" (E. P. Dutton and Co., Inc., New York, $2.50), which he recently authored. From cover to cover, this book is filled with helpful suggestions for those who want to make a career of modeling. His 17 rules for models will, if heeded, enable aspirants to side-step many pitfalls. "1. Confine your job hunting to recognized firms and individuals. 2. Remember that modeling is just a job like any other. 3. Keep still while you are being photographed. 4. Be prompt for appointments. 5. Never tell a photographer how to do his job. 6. Never discuss one photographer with another. 7. See that your wardrobe is as complete as possible. 8. Change your appearance as much as you can for each picture. 9. Do not regard modeling as a life work. 10. Forget yourself while you are on the job. 11. Follow the suggestions of the photographer as quickly as possible. 12. Use your head. 13. Keep fit. 14. Learn by your mistakes. 15. Learn to dress quickly. 16. do not criticize the clothes you are modeling. 17. Get along with people."

Do Not Imitate Others

Nothing disturbs John Powers more than to have a lovely, natural girl enroll at his agency and immediately try to imitate some other model. In "The Powers Girls" he writes: "The girl who has individual charm and attracts others is the natural girl, the one who looks like herself. The lines of her face have not been distorted by freak make-up, her mannerisms are not borrowed from another girl. They are her own—controlled, graceful and assured."

Such sane advice would be useful in any field of endeavor, and perhaps that is why Powers girls become leaders in many fields after their years of modeling are over.

Stephen Elliot; Morton Berger

Each person shown here has made good at the exacting profession of modeling. 1—This young lady, Ann-Muriel Hening, has her own Social Security number. Her advice to models is to get plenty of sleep and eat regularly. 2—Muriel Maxwell represents the highest fashion type. After two years at Barnard, she left college and found a job modeling hats at John Fredericks. Later she followed Louella Hurd as the Russek's girl. Although it doesn't seem to fit her photographic personality, Muriel is fond of home and lives with her father and sister. 3—Sometimes a "catchy" name helps. Who wouldn't want to meet a girl by the name of Dusty Anderson! Mr. Conover considers Dusty the typical outdoor type. 4—Susann Shaw, one of the world's most-photographed girls, is a size 12. Her eyes are blue and her hair blonde. Photographers consider her the glamour type. The other models at the Conover agency say she is "the unspoiled type." 5—Mrs. M. K. DuVal, charming Montclair, N. J., matron, is a highly successful photographic model. Her soft gray hair, large gray-blue eyes, and lovely figure make her much in demand in the "fashionable matron" field. Mrs. DuVal has two sons in college. 6 and 7—The ability to look different in each picture is something every model strives for. Would you think, at first glance, that both these pictures were of the same girl? She's Carol Carter, popular Powers model. 8—If you're too short for the High-Fashion group, don't be discouraged. You may be just right for the Junior Miss Department, as Patty Boyd, popular Conover model, has proved. 9—Ann-Muriel Hening in one of her most engaging poses.

Housekeeping A B C's—How To Buy and Cook Poultry

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When purchasing poultry of any kind, look for a smooth, unbroken skin and a plump, creamy white appearance. A young bird will have a soft cartilage breast bone and smooth feet. The older one, suitable for stewing, fricassee and soup, will have tougher, more wrinkled feet and a solid breast bone.

King of them all is the strutting turkey. Choose a young bird for roasting. Hens and toms are equally good, and it's hard to note a difference in quality and tenderness. Allow at least ¾ lb. to 1 lb. per serving (undrawn weight) for roasting.

Ask your butcher to pull the tendons and to break, rather than chop, off the feet when he dresses the bird. Remove pin feathers with tweezers, wash the bird, and remove the oil sack from the tail. Slit skin down back of neck and cut out neck to make more room for stuffing; allow one cup stuffing per pound of turkey. Compute the weight of stuffing and turkey together to determine roasting time.

Turkey tends to be dry, so either rub the skin with cooking oil or lay strips of salt pork across the breast before roasting. Loosening the breast skin and packing stuffing over the entire breast is another good way to keep the meat moist. After stuffing, sew up the openings or fasten them with skewers. Truss and roast in an open pan (or a closed one if you prefer it) in a moderate oven at 325 to 350 degrees F. Low temperatures keep in the juices and reduce shrinkage. Baste at frequent intervals with a mixture of fat and stock. If roasting in an open pan, a clean white cloth dipped in the basting mixture and tucked over the turkey reduces the amount of basting.

(Roasting Time for Turkey)

Weight	Time
6 to 10 lbs.	20 to 25 min per lb.
10 to 16 lbs.	18 to 20 min. per lb.
18 to 25 lbs.	15 to 18 min. per lb.

Duck

Duck, like goose, and unlike turkey, tends to be fat. The problem is thus reversed, as we want to eliminate some of the fat. The old-fashioned reliable way is to stick the bird with a fork at intervals during roasting. Pour off excess fat from the roasting pan at intervals.

Ducks usually weigh 5 to 6 pounds; one duck serves four.

Prepare duck for roasting by singeing, cleaning, washing, drying and rubbing with salt. Stuff as desired. Rub with salt, sprinkle with pepper, place breast side up on a rack in roaster or dripping pan, and roast uncovered in a moderately slow oven (325 to 350 degrees F.) basting frequently with drippings in pan or with hot water if duck is fat. Pour off excess fat in pan from time to time. Allow 20 to 25 minutes per pound for total roasting. If two ducks are roasted at once, compute roasting time by weight of the larger, not combined weight of the two.

Duck With Orange Sauce

Prepare duck for roasting, loosening the breast skin and laying slices of juicy orange under the skin and next to the breast. One hour before end of roasting time begin to baste duck with a sauce made by cooking together 1 cup orange juice, ¾ cup brown sugar, grated rind of one orange and two tablespoons or more of pan drippings. Double this amount for two ducks. Note: 1 cup of sweet orange marmalade in 2 cups of hot water also makes a satisfactory sauce.

Roast Chicken

Chickens weighing 3½ to 4 pounds are suitable for roasting. Singe, clean, wash and dry; rub inside with salt and stuff lightly with desired stuffing. It will take 2 to 3 cups of stuffing to fill cavities. Truss. Place breast side up on rack in roaster or dripping pan; rub with cooking oil and sprinkle with salt. Roast, uncovered, in a moderate oven (325 to 350 degrees F.) until done, basting frequently with drippings in pan or mixture of hot water and butter. Serve on hot platter, garnished as desired.

We want to say just a word about roasting temperatures. Of course, you may use the two-temperature method, if you wish, searing first at a high temperature (450 to 475 degrees F.) for 20 minutes and then continuing the roasting in a moderate oven; but, as we've said, shrinkage will then be greater as will the possibility of drying the meat. We prefer the use of a single moderate temperature throughout.

Ruth Miller

Your Family Will Like These Rolls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cinnamon Rolls

1 cake yeast
2 teaspoons sugar
⅔ cup milk, scalded
⅓ cup butter, melted
1 teaspoon salt
⅓ cup sugar
2 eggs, beaten
4 cups sifted flour (about)
Melted butter
Cinnamon mixture

Crumble yeast, add 2 teaspoons sugar and stir until liquid. Cool milk and melted butter to lukewarm and add to yeast. Add ⅓ cup sugar, salt, eggs and 1½ cups of the flour. Beat until bubbly. Stand, covered, in warm place until light. Add remaining flour to make a very soft dough. Knead lightly. Brush top with melted butter and let stand until double in bulk in warm place. Punch down dough and let rest 5 minutes. Roll out dough about ½ inch thick; brush generously with melted butter. Sprinkle with Cinnamon Mixture. Roll as for jelly roll. Slice about 1 inch thick and place half an inch apart on greased baking sheet. Let rise until almost double in bulk. Bake in hot oven, 400° to 425° F., from 12 to 15 minutes, or until lightly browned. Brush with melted butter while warm. About 2½ to 3 dozen rolls.

Cinnamon Mixture

½ cup sugar
1½ teaspoons cinnamon
¾ cup currants or raisins
2 tablespoons chopped candied citron, if desired

Paul V. McNutt Challenges Housewives

By Mary Roberts Harrison

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, believes that American housewives now have a chance to establish for themselves a reputation as the best cooks in the world.

"I am told that the American homemaker is an indifferent cook," he said in a recent interview. "If this be true—and I do not say that it is, either from personal experience or more substantial evidence—then I trust the women of this country will rise up to prove it false by establishing and maintaining for themselves the reputation of being the best cooks in the world, of knowing how to use the abundance which farmers, food processors, distributors, and purveyors put at their disposal. The opportunity is theirs. The information is theirs. Now let them make the most of it," he challenged.

Different Approach Today

"There is a vast difference between our approach to conservation during the last war and our approach to the food problems of today. Twenty-five years ago patriotic citizens strove to save food for the armed forces by eating less and by dropping from their diets, or reducing to a minimum, their consumption of certain foods," explained Mr. McNutt. "We do not now hear the demand that food be saved for the soldier at the front. Today the battle cry is production of more food and better consumption for the man, woman and child at home as well as for the armed forces."

The change in emphasis from conservation to more lavish production and general consumption, according to the Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services, is necessary to our plan of total defense. "For it is not merely those in the front lines who fight the war today," he declared. "We all fight it. We all—down to the last humble worker—must be tuned to defense."

Making Headway

"Buy Better Food" isn't a very helpful slogan for folks who cannot buy anything except the cheapest. Mr. McNutt realizes that there are many thousands who cannot buy necessary food at the prices they would have to pay. He thinks headway is being made, however, toward the goal of using agriculture's abundance to satisfy the food needs of our people. The salvaging of surpluses for school lunches, the food stamp plan, and the routing of this food where it is needed among families who have not yet attained the necessary purchasing power, lead the way.

For School Lunches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Into every school lunch should go some form of fruit or vegetable. This may be a salad in a covered paper container. Or it may be nothing more than carrot sticks wrapped in wax paper, or a whole small tomato, or celery, or radishes, or a few cucumber slices. The inevitable orange and apple are only the beginning of possible fruits. Use as many fruits as there are in season. When winter comes, you might try adding applesauce, or prunes, or another stewed or canned fruit packed in a paper cup. Just don't add too much juice, or the container may leak. Any of the dried fruits—peaches, pears, dates, figs, raisins, apricots, or prunes—may be sent along just as they come from the package. A small grapefruit is a welcome change for a child who is old enough to peel the fruit without difficulty.

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"SIFT-CHINE," the sensational flour sifter that fascinates cooking authorities use, and so highly recommend. One hand holds and operates — "just squeeze the handle" — stir as you sift. A boon to better baking. No more scattering of flour. No more lumps or biscuits. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute and other testing bureaus. Rugged quality-built to last for years. Highly polished finish with or without two enticing pastel bands of green, red, yellow or blue. 5 cup size, TRIPLE screen, one operation sifts flour three times. $1.25; 4 cup size, DOUBLE screen, one operation sifts flour twice, $1.00; 4 cup size, SINGLE screen, 75c; JUNIOR, 3 cup size, SINGLE screen only, 50c. Guaranteed satisfactory. At dealers or postpaid. Stamps accepted. ★★★ METTA-NEED MFG. CO., 2086 Utah Street, Seattle, Washington.
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Harlow Is Wary of an Overconfident Harvard—B. C. Facing Tough Foe in Temple

Princeton All Too Willing To Take Every Advantage

Probable Starting Line-Ups

Harvard	Princeton
MacKinney (187), l. e.	r. e., Sheridan (192)
Miller (250), l. t.	r. t., Morris (206)
Peabody (185), l. g.	r. g., Edwards (200)
Page (167), c.	c., Douglas (184)
Pfister (197), r. g.	l. g., Headley (200)
Gardiner (202), r. t.	l. t., Drinker (182)
Morgan (175), r. e.	l. e., Wilson (168)
Heiden (180), q. b.	q. b., Irwin (195)
Wilson (181), l. h. b.	r. h. b., Perina (190)
Lee (177), r. h. b., Capt	l. h. b., Peters, Capt. (195)
McNicol (177), f. b.	f. b., Rose (196)

Officials

Referee: H. O. Dayhoff, Bucknell.
Umpire: W. G. Crowell, Swarthmore.
Linesman: J. R. Gilroy, Georgetown.
Field Judge: C. M. Waters, Williams.

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 31—Coach Dick Harlow could not hide a certain amount of confidence regarding the coming Harvard-Princeton game at Princeton tomorrow afternoon, but he was careful to disclose none of it in the presence of his players aboard the train today. It is all right for him to show traces, but if those players of his adopt any such attitude a victory-hungry Tiger will be ready enough to take advantage of the opportunity.

If the Harvard defense could hold three major elevens — Cornell, Dartmouth, and Navy—on successive Saturdays, it is reasonable to assume that it can hold against a Princeton team tomorrow that has shown nothing to cause rave notices to be written to date. On the other hand, it remains to be seen whether Harvard has the makings of an offense worthy of note before the season ends.

Worked on Offense

All week the Crimson has worked on offense to out-smart a big, heavy, and slow Princeton team. Reports are that this Tiger team has drive and power, both on offense and defense, but is slow. In Capt. Bob Peters the Tigers have one of the best co-ordinated backs in the East. He can run, pass, and kick, and was one of the main reasons for Princeton's 9-6 victory over Harvard two years ago.

The return of Dick Schmon helps the Princeton end squad, and with Paul Busse again available the blocking for the backfield should be rejuvenated. Despite the fact that Penn trounced Princeton 23-0, it was not until the second half that the Tigers faded. They pushed the Quakers all over the field in the first half.

Heavy Backfield

Glancing over the weights of the respective teams, the Tigers are not going to enter this game under a handicap in that department. The line is one of ponderous proportions and the backfield is one of the heaviest throughout the eastern sector. Tom Irwin, blocking back, weighs 195, Captain Peters weighs the same, Ed Rose is 196, and Bob Perina tips the scale at 190. If Busse takes the place of Irwin there is little loss of weight for he scales 192.

Against that backfield the Harvard quartet hardly compares, with Capt. Franny Lee weighing only 177, George Heiden, the blocking back, going 180, Bill Wilson, sophomore, at 181, and Don McNicol reaching 177. If Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., enters the Crimson backfield the weight average drops plenty, since he scales a mere 155.

Tiger Frills

With Schmon back in the Princeton line-up, one may expect to see more frills to the attack for he is a good pass receiver and Peters, a grand receiver himself, is equally a good passer. The Crimson defense has been pretty good against passes this season and the Tigers will need to exhibit some extra-fine sharpshooting to register.

On the Harvard side of the picture the attack probably depends on better passing and receiving than has taken place so far. Last year McNicol kept opponents loose with his deft tossing of the ball, but that has been absent to date. He has generally been over- or under-throwing. With MacKinney back in the line-up tomorrow, McNicol may reach the form of last year and start the attack really moving.

Harvard Veterans

Most of the Harvard men to face the Tigers in Palmer Stadium played against them last year. Three of the four ends, MacKinney, Barnes, and Forte saw action. Other linemen who were on the field last year were Vern Miller, Chub Peabody, Dick Pfister, Tom Gardiner, and Burgy Ayres. The backs in that game were Heiden and Lee. MacKinney played both blocking back and end that day.

Of the Tigers who played in that scoreless tie, on a muddy field, were Schmon and Bruce Wilson at end; Charley Ransom, Bill Morris, and Jim Howley, tackles; Dave Headley and Charlie McAllister, guards; and Irwin (center that day instead of blocking back).

Gone are the two clever quarterbacks, Dave Allerdice and Sandbach, and Jackson, the left halfback. The only backs left who saw action then are Busse, Perina, Rose, Howie Clark, and Captain Peters.

With Princeton rated the so-called underdog, the Crimson forces need to be alert. Not only are the Tigers entering the affair with the psychological advantage, but they are steamed up over their poor showing so far this season and with several of their injured men ready to go again, they are a determined group of orange and black striped football players.

B. U. vs. A. I. C.

Nickerson Field

Whelan, le	re, Hart
Radulski, lt	rt, Hitchens
McCarthy, lg	rg, Gigliotti
Michaels, c	c, Ouellette
Parsons, rg	lg, Cosmos
Rooney, rt	lt, Kuczynski
Mitchell, re	le, Jenkins
Carroll, qb	qb, Novak
Williams, lhb	rhb, Butova
Provinzano, rhb	lhb, O'Grady
Lamana, fb	fb, Lukoski

Tufts vs. Northeastern

Medford

Redgate, le	re, Colantonio
Rowell, lt	rt, Jensen
DiLorenzo, lg	rg, White
Richardson, c	c, Grey
Buchan, rg	lg, Erickson
Andersen, rt	lt, Fay
Mernick, re	le, Phillips
Rutter, qb	qb, Otenti
Bissett, lhb	rhb, Foster
Harrison, rhb	lhb, Sakovitz
Curtis, fb	fb, Dias

Minnesota Eleven Picked To Get By Northwestern

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Here goes with another whirl at the football guessing game:

Minnesota-Northwestern: This should settle whether the Gophers once more are to rule the Western Conference roost. Injuries to key figures, notably Bruce Smith and Helgé Pukema, may cost Minnesota plenty both on defense and offense. Northwestern, with a great crop of backs, may turn out to be more than a handful, but in the meantime this old conservative picks Minnesota.

Army-Notre Dame: Earl Blaik has developed a fine Army team whether or not it has been done with mirrors. Both teams are unbeaten and untied and this is an objective for both. A hesitant ballot for Notre Dame.

Tulane-Vanderbilt: The Green Wave of Tulane defies analysis this season, but it seems to have the stuff to whip unbeaten Vanderbilt if it can click. Strictly out of the hat, Tulane.

Stanford-Santa Clara: Fairly even, but Stanford seems to have much the greater scoring power and gets the nod.

Penn-Navy: Both unbeaten although Navy was held to a scoreless draw by Harvard. This looks close but we'll take Penn.

Southern Methodist-Texas: S. M. U. is well-rested but it looks like it will take more than rest to check the Longhorns, Texas.

Texas A. and M.-Arkansas: No reason to look past the Aggies.

Fordham - Purdue: Stringing along with Fordham's Rams.

Pitt-Ohio State: It will be a happy day when this season ends for the Panthers. Ohio State.

Wisconsin-Syracuse: You figure this one. The coin spins and says . . . Wisconsin.

Marquette - Mississippi: The Rebels are rolling now. Mississippi.

Detroit-Manhattan: No real line on these two. A sheer guess, Detroit.

Georgia Tech-Duke: Tech usually is troublesome for the Blue Devils but there's no possible selection but Duke.

Princeton-Harvard: First of the Big Three games and the choice is Harvard—but the Crimson better find some way to manufacture some points to go along with a stalwart defense.

Illinois-Michigan: The Illini have shown nothing comparable to Michigan's power. Michigan.

Iowa-Indiana: Maybe the Hoosiers can figure some way to "blow" this one. Still, Indiana.

Michigan State-Missouri: Certainly no upset either way. Gambling with Missouri's attack.

Alabama - Kentucky: Sticking with Alabama until further notice.

Georgia-Auburn: Could be very close. Georgia.

Louisiana State - Tennessee: Ouch! Using the trial by error system probably, Tennessee.

U. C. L. A.-California: This gets worse and worse. Ready to duck, California.

Oregon-Washington State: Another of the same only more so. Oregon.

Washington - Montana: Like Washington.

Oregon State-Idaho: Ditto Oregon State.

Boston College-Temple: Could be trouble for the Owls but this ballot goes to Temple.

Duquesne - Villanova: Taking Duquesne.

Yale-Brown: Close enough. Brown.

Columbia-Cornell: Cornell looks better, and rates the nod.

Colgate-Holy Cross: The Raiders have been big disappointments. Holy Cross.

Dartmouth-William & Mary: Spot for a surprise. Dartmouth, doubtfully.

West Virginia-Washington and Lee: Close. West Virginia.

Marshall-Wake Forest: Not easy. Wake Forest.

New York University - Penn State: Must take State.

Kansas State-Nebraska: Like Nebraska.

Oklahoma-Kansas: Ditto Oklahoma.

Baylor-Texas Christian: Christian, uncertainly.

George Washington-Clemson: Taking Clemson.

North Carolina-North Carolina State: And North Carolina.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Bucknell over Western Maryland; Lafayette over Gettysburg; Rutgers over Maryland; Oklahoma A. and M. over Creighton; Tulsa over Wichita; Iowa State over South Dakota; Washington University over Drake; Rice over Centenary; South Carolina over Citadel; Mississippi State over Southwestern (Tenn.); Virginia Military over Davidson; Richmond over Hampden Sydney; Virginia over Virginia Tech; Colorado over Utah; Denver over Colorado State; Brigham Young over Utah State; Colorado College over Wyoming.

Rugger Match

A team made up of Rugby players from various British ships in port will play the Boston Rugby Club tomorrow afternoon at Fessenden Field, Albemarle Road, West Newton, at 2:30 p. m. Dr. Sid Cabot, Harvard coach, will referee.

To Open Big Three Series Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer

Here is how those Harvard linemen look in street clothes. Left to right: Tom Gardiner, Dick Pfister, Johnny Page, Chub Peabody, and Vern Miller.

By a Staff Photographer

These Harvard ends, shown here leaving Back Bay Station this morning for their game with Princeton tomorrow, are due to see a lot of action in Palmer Stadium. Left to right: Bill Barnes, Jack Morgan, Don Forte, and Loren MacKinney.

Brown to Rely on Running To Overcome Yale Passes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31—Brown's football forces, sparked by Bobby Margarita, will rely upon its speedy ground attack to overcome the aerial barrages of a formidable array of Yale passers at the Bowl in New Haven Saturday afternoon.

Somewhat battered from its rugged battle with a big and powerful Lafayette eleven last week at Easton, the Brown Bear will be dangerous every minute while its regular backfield is in action. The starting quartet of Capt. Ernie Savignano, blocking back; Dan Savage, tailback; Margarita, wingback, and Dick High, fullback, ranks as one of the fastest and hardest-hitting backfields ever to represent the Bruins in the Bowl. Aerially, the Bears have shown little since the Columbia game.

Pilote Out

Henry Pilote, climax runner from Whitman, Mass., will definitely be out of action with a sprained ankle, while Roy Swingler, who received a hand injury in the Tufts contest, in which he was the starting tailback, probably will be unable to play for any length of time. Coach J. Neil (Skip) Stahley will rely on Bruce Remick as replacement for both Margarita and High, with Jay Pattee as reserve for Captain Savignano. Gene Coughlin, Jim Gregory and Charlie Bentley, whose principal experience this season was gained against Tufts, complete the Brown backfield possibilities.

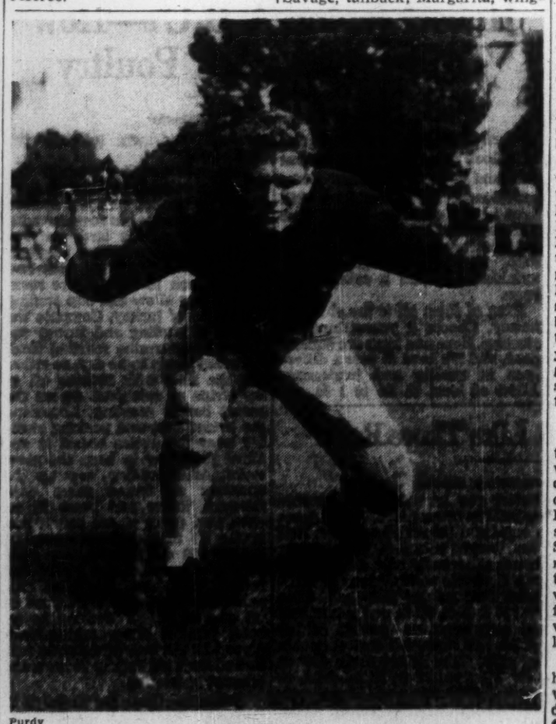
Brown's first-string forwards who have frustrated every attempt this season to endanger the Bruin goal-line from rushing will line up intact for the kick-off. Bob Priestley, star wingman for the third season, and Oscar Milner, the scrub who broke into the line-up for the first time this season as a starter against Tufts, will be on the wings. Priestley scored the deciding touchdown on a 92-yard run in the Rhode Island game, and has been successful on seven out of eight conversion attempts.

Strong at Tackle

Brown will be strong at the tackles with the Brooklyn bulwarks, Jay Fidler and Arnie Solloway. Injuries reduce the efficiency of the guards, but Charlie Klatt, a sophomore, probably will start at short guard and Dick Stark, also a sophomore, at running guard. Bill Crooker, one of the finest centers in Brown annals, will hold down the pivot position for the third year in the Bowl, with Ed Richards and Henry Ashley in reserve.

While Yale's passing attack is highly regarded by a Brown team which has yielded five touchdowns on aerials this fall, Brown followers are encouraged by the fact that the Bears blanked Lafayette last Saturday although Nagle, the Leopards' passing star, tossed 19 forwards, several of them from a confusing spread formation.

Brown followers also point out that the Bruins have faced an aerial barrage every week end, with such capable heavers as Carrier, Wesleyan captain; Governali of Columbia, Rutledge of Rhode Island, and Harrison, co-captain of Tufts, filling the air with leather prior to the Bruins' encounter with another passing ace in Nagle at Easton.



Purdy

Gil Bouley

This big 230-pound starting Boston College tackle is now beginning to fulfill the promise he showed last year as a member of the B. C. freshman eleven. Earlier this year he showed that he had a lot to learn, but in last Saturday's game against Manhattan he showed that he had learned pretty fast. Coach Denny Myers is depending on him against Temple tomorrow.

Getchell to Ride In Train Cab

Carroll Getchell, treasurer of the Harvard A. A. will fulfill a long-standing wish today. Getchell has been given permission to ride in the cab of the Pennsylvania Railroad's streamlined electric locomotive pulling "The Colonial" from Pennsylvania Station, New York, to Princeton Junction.

The Harvard University Band, 100 strong, will leave Pennsylvania Station at 9:22 A. M. on Saturday, Nov. 1, and a special train chartered by the Harvard Club of New York will leave at 11:35 A. M. en route to Princeton.

Second Contest Is Ready For New England Bowlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 31—New England bowlers will go to work again tomorrow in the second contest of the Brunswick $1,500 Red Stripe open play candle pin carnival, with men, women and youngsters—stars and beginners—rolling for the 184 prizes at stake in this contest.

Entries in the first carnival contest, which ran from Oct. 4 to Oct. 12, showed a substantial increase over entries in the event last year, the sponsors pointed out, and they used this fact for the assumption the 1941 candle pin classic will set records for individual participation in a candle pin tournament.

Bowlers who rolled in the first contest are eligible to roll in the contest starting tomorrow, as are newcomers, beginners as well as stars, who failed to submit entries for the first contest. The third and final contest in the carnival will begin Dec. 6.

To enter the carnival, the bowler rolls open play strings (league play not acceptable) until the total score of three consecutive strings falls within one of the following four ability brackets: "Beginners," whose score is between 140 and 190; "Juniors," 200 and 250; "Regulars," 260 and 300, and "Stars," 310 and over.

After the bowler completes an entry he or she can roll for a target score in the same ability bracket. The targets, the total pins of a single string, are "Beginners," 50; "Juniors," 70; "Regulars," 90 and "Stars," 110. If the bowler hits the target exactly and the entry proves to be a contest cash prize winner, the cash award will be doubled, the sponsors explained.

The 184 prizes at stake in the second contest include four $25 prizes, one for each ability group; four $10 awards and four $5 awards. Bowlers, in addition, will divide forty bowling trophies and 132 tickets which entitle the holders to free open play on their home mapleways.

Since the carnival is actually a contest of entries rather than of individuals, the same bowler can submit as many entries as he or she pleases.

Undefeated Owls Favored To Fly Higher Than Eagles

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are not many undefeated and untied football teams left throughout the country today, but one of the rapidly dwindling list—Temple—comes here tomorrow for a game at Fenway Park against the Eagles of Boston College. This game should be the standout contest in New England.

For a team like the Eagles, who are desperately trying to salvage something out of a season which has seen them bow twice already, the Owls will not present any royal road to glory, and for the first time this fall the Eagles find themselves not the favored team.

This contest will be one of 18 in which New England teams will be represented this week end. Others include Harvard at Princeton, Brown at Yale, William and Mary at Dartmouth and Holy Cross at Colgate. Here in Boston, the Eagles will be joined at home by Boston University, which is host to American International at Nickerson Field, Weston, and by Tufts and Northeastern, which meet in a sort of city series affair at the Jumbo home in Medford Oval.

Fifth Meeting

The game at Fenway Park will mark the fifth time that B. C. and Temple have clashed on the gridiron, and from all indications the series will be evened. The Owls won the first game of the series in 1936 when under the tutelage of Glen S. (Pop) Warner they defeated a Gil Dobie-coached eleven 14-0. The following year a scoreless tie resulted, and in 1938 a 26-26 tie was the final score.

In 1939 the Eagles evened the series, winning 19-0, and last fall they took the lead in games won by turning back the Owls 33-20. The points scored by Temple in that game were the most scored on the Sugar Bowl champions by any team last fall. Tomorrow the situation will be reversed, with Temple attempting to defend its perfect record, which has seen them come through victorious in games with Kansas, Virginia Military, Georgetown, Penn State, and Bucknell.

At Yale Bowl

Down at the Yale Bowl, the Bruins and the Elis will be meeting on the gridiron for the 48th time, and Brown will be trying for its seventh win of the series. Yale has won 37 times, with four contests having been tied. Although many are picking the Bruins to take Yale over the jumps, it seems more likely that this is the time that the Elis are going to get back into the winning column. Hungry for a victory ever since they defeated Virginia in the first game of the season, they may pass the Bruins silly. A wet day, however, would considerably lower Yale's chances.

Dartmouth figures to get by William and Mary, a team which among other things was trampled by Navy 34-0. Yet that marks their only loss and they will come to Hanover fully prepared—and able—to upset the Indians. The Holy Cross-Colgate affair looks to be close, with the Red Raiders holding a slight edge to this observer. A year ago the Crusaders lost to Colgate 6-0, the same score by which they lost to Syracuse this fall. Holy Cross is bolstered with the return of Al Klasoskus and the improvement of Frankie Saba's ankle injury.

Tufts Rate Edge

One of the better small-college games of the day is the way the Tufts-Northeastern battle shapes up. Tufts rates a slight edge because of the injury wave which has hit the husky squad, especially the first-stringers, and although the Jumbos themselves may be missing a few operatives, they are still figured to be able to win. Tufts won last year's game 12-2.

Despite the high opinion Line Coach Russ Peterson of Boston University holds of his former team, American International, the Aces do not appear to be able to stop the Terriers at Weston. Although the coaches will not admit it, they are already looking forward to coming games with Manhattan and Boston College. They are just hoping that the boys are not doing the same thing, for if they were they would be ripe for an upset of major caliber.

In Maine the State series continues with Bates playing at Bowdoin and Maine visiting Colby. Bates and Colby are the current leaders in the series by virtue of their wins last Saturday over Maine and Bowdoin respectively.

In the Little Three time out is taken from conference games as Williams meets Union, Wesleyan plays Coast Guard, and Amherst faces Massachusetts State. All three should be victorious, although Wes Fesler's Wesleyan eleven may have a time with Coast Guard, which lost its first game of the season to Trinity last Saturday.

In other games in New England this week end, Norwich plays at New Hampshire, Springfield at Providence, Rhode Island at Worcester Tech, and Rensselaer at Vermont.

And now for the usual two cents' worth of forecasting:

Harvard to beat Princeton.
Temple to beat Boston College.
Dartmouth to beat William and Mary.
Yale to beat Brown.
Colgate to beat Holy Cross.
Tufts to beat Northeastern.
Boston University to beat American International.
Amherst to beat Massachusetts State.
Williams to beat Union.
Wesleyan to beat Coast Guard.
Connecticut to beat Middlebury.
Colby to beat Maine.
Bates to beat Bowdoin.
Norwich to beat New Hampshire.
Providence to beat Springfield.
Rhode Island to beat Worcester Tech
St. Anselm's to beat La Salle.
Rensselaer to beat Vermont.

B. U. Freshman Grid Schedule Now Canceled

Boston University canceled its freshman football game scheduled with Boston College at the Heights next Tuesday, according to an announcement made yesterday afternoon by Dr. John M. Harmon, Director of Athletics at Boston University.

This decision was reached after the Terrier athletic director had conferred with Coach Pat Hanley, and they decided that it was the wisest move possible because of the fact that the present freshman squad now numbers just 12 men. Injuries and the decision of several boys to give up freshman football because of studies has so badly depleted the squad that there are not enough men available for outside competition.

The freshmen remaining will be augmented by several varsity members and a scout team will be formed to scrimmage the varsity for the next three weeks, with the scout team using plays expected to be shown by the opposition.

There is one other freshman game remaining and that is the M. I. T. game which is scheduled for Nov. 21, and arrangements are now under way to have that game canceled also.

150 Pounders

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 31 (AP)—Princeton's 150 pounders will try Saturday to climb into a tie with Pennsylvania for leadership in the Eastern Intercollegiate Lightweight Football League.

Idle last week end, Princeton visits Lafayette at Easton, Pa., and a victory means tying the Quaker midgets with three victories and no defeats. Penn is idle this week.

In other games, Yale is favored over its host, Villanova, and Cornell over Rutgers at Ithaca.

Punky Dell of Yale with 27 points leads the league in individual scoring. Beck of Penn and Far of Princeton have 13 each.

The team standings:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Pennsylvania	3	0	1.000
Princeton	2	0	1.000
Yale	2	1	.667
Lafayette	1	1	.500
Cornell	1	2	.333
Villanova	0	2	.000
Rutgers	0	3	.000

McGill and M. I. T. Face Dartmouth's Harriers

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 31—A great Dartmouth cross-country team, one of the finest ever to represent the Big Green, is expected to carry on its undefeated record this week end when it plays host to the harriers of M. I. T. and McGill here on Saturday.

Harry Hillman's charges have already left such teams as Vermont, Colgate, Harvard, and New Hampshire in their wake in chalking up two straight tri-team victories. Paced by such sterling performers as sophomore sensation Don Burnham, Captain Sid Bull, and sophomore Bob Williams, the Indians have won each meet with plenty to spare.

B. C. vs. Temple

Fenway Park

Burbush, le	re, Moister
Bouley, lt	rt, Zajkowski
Darone, lg	rg, Brahm
Naumetz, c	c, Woodside
Fiorentino, rg	lg, Kerba
Morro, rt	lt, Kilroy
Zabilski, re	le, Seaver
Doherty, qb	qb, Drulis
Connolly, lhb	rhb, Sparagna
Holovak, rhb	lhb, Tomasic
Williams, fb	fb, Sutch

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Bucky Harris signed to manage Washington Senators for 1939.

Tech Hockey Opens Nov. 5

Coach George Owen of Massachusetts Tech has set the opening practice of the new season for Nov. 5 at the Boston Arena.

Vanderbilt Has Only Undefeated and Untied Record in Conference Gridiron Season

Another Uncertain Twist In Southeastern Football

Southeastern Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—Tulane's startling loss to Mississippi threw another uncertain twist about the Southeastern Conference football race last Saturday.

Vanderbilt, leader of the Southeastern Conference last week, retained its lead and perfect record by beating an Eastern team, Princeton, 46 to 7. This was the Commodores' fifth-straight victory.

Tulane's in-and-out Green Wave bowed out of the Conference championship picture, temporarily at least, by dropping a 20-to-13 decision to Mississippi's lighter line and its flashy backs.

Only Vandy Has Clean Slate

This leaves only Vandy with a clean SEC record of two wins. Mississippi State, Louisiana State and Mississippi are the only other members without a Conference defeat, but each has been tied in the title race. Mississippi State is unbeaten in all games. LSU has stumbled twice and Mississippi once outside the Conference.

Now comes Tulane to test Vanderbilt's high-flying eleven this week, not to mention Alabama and Tennessee later, offering the prospect that the Southeastern champion or champions may have at least a tie, defeat or both to spoil their loop record.

Alabama's pre-season-favored Tide continued along its comeback trail by giving Georgia its first setback, 27 to 14. Jimmy Nelson led Alabama to its fourth victory in five starts by running 53 yards to a touchdown, passing for another and bucking over a third. Frankie Sinkwich's great running and passing gave the Tide many anxious moments.

Sophs Pace Tennessee

Sophomores paced Tennessee to a 21-to-6 win over Cincinnati. Georgia Tech, with little Johnny Bosch back in a starring role, turned two intercepted passes into touchdowns in its 28-to-14 triumph over Auburn.

Four Conference battles are coming up this Saturday which may have a decisive bearing on the Conference championship. In addition to Nashville's Vandy-Tulane duel, they are Tennessee-LSU, Alabama-Kentucky and Georgia-Auburn.

Duke has issued "shoot-on-sight" orders for anyone talking prematurely about bowl bids, but it's beginning to look pretty certain that the Blue Devils will be undefeated this year.

So far, Duke has won every game by a comfortable margin, and it would take a major upset for any of the remaining opponents to whip the Devils.

* * *

Newark International Baseball Club announced last week the Newark Bears would again train at Sebring, Fla., beginning early in March. **Clyde Jones**

Service Men Honors Due At Contests

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—Colleges from coast to coast, and thousands of football lovers, are now paying tribute each week to alumni and former students who have been called to serve in the Army.

The movement is spreading to the professional football ranks, also, the War Department said, and when the season ends hundreds of thousands of football fans will have honored men in the service.

Seven or more collegiate games this week end will be preceded by special ceremonies for the students and alumni of the home school who are in service, but the biggest celebration of all is set for the Ohio State-Illinois game at Columbus, Nov. 15.

Fly Over Stadium

Alumni of Ohio State now in the Army Air Corps at near-by fields will fly planes over the stadium while more than 500 alumni and former students wearing uniforms will march to midfield for a flag-raising ceremony. It is planned to have tanks and other modern war machines on display.

This week end the University of Arizona hopes to have as its guests 75 alumni who are officers on duty in or near El Paso, Texas. The officers may accompany the Texas School of Mines team when it goes to Tucson for a night game.

Special Exercises

Marquette will honor its soldier-alumni Friday and Saturday. On Saturday the Marquette Naval R. O. T. C. unit willl lead alumni and former students in pre-game exercises.

Other games with special exercises preceding them this week are: Ohio State-Pitt at Pittsburgh; Kentucky - Alabama at Tuscaloosa; Knox-Coe at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Western Kentucky State-Michigan Western State Teachers, at Kalamazoo, Mich.

In addition to special exerices for Army men, many colleges and some pro teams are admitting men in uniform to games free or at reduced prices.

Football Oddities

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Being the first issue of the 1941 volume of "Odd News of the Gridiron," whose masthead carries the slogan, "Football's fun—if you know where to find it":

Francis Schmidt is coaching at Idaho now, but in the Western Conference they still tell stories about—or on—him.

Ohio State's Buckeyes were in the midst of a tough battle, and Schmidt was having a terrible time with one of the subs sitting next to him on the bench. Each time the regular pulled a bad play, the boy nudged Schmidt with his elbow.

"Aw, come on, coach—send me in. I can do better than that."

This happened several times, until finally the regular pulled a really bad boot, the sub gave Smitty a really hard nudge, and started his spiel again.

"Bronson, you bother me," Schmidt stormed. "I don't even want you next to me," and Schmidt stomped way down the line to the end of the bench. But he didn't sit down. He came back.

"Bronson, I'm the coach of this team, not you," said Schmidt. "You go sit on the end of the bench."

* * *

This seems to be the season the boys are getting lost. Take the Centre-Transylvania game, as an example.

Transylvania kicked off to start the second half, and the Transylvania line held nicely on Centre's first two plays. On the Transylvania bench Fullback Chet Thornberry was admiring his mates' defensive stand, and he turned to his neighbor to share this admiration. A second later he turned to his neighbor again, and asked:

"Say, what are you doing here?"

His neighbor was Harry Herman, Transylvania's only other fullback. All the time Thornberry had been lost in admiration of his club's defense he was supposed to be out there with them. They were playing with only 10 men.

* * *

Then there's the case of Eldor Schueler, who plays tackle for Austin college in Minnesota. Schueler missed the bus the day Austin went over to play Worthington, but, nothing daunted, he and a pal hopped into Schueler's plane, followed the highway until they spotted the bus, then landed in an adjoining field.

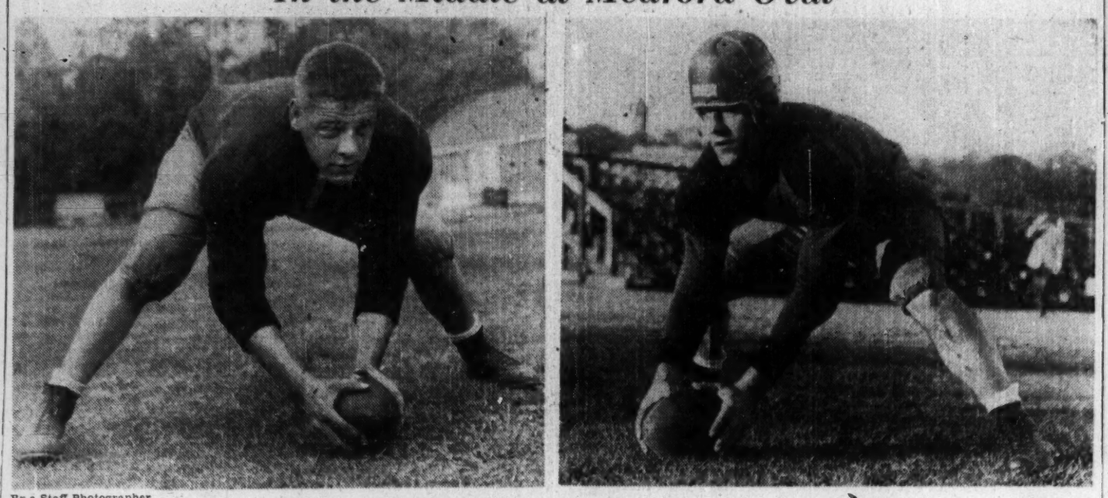
Schueler boarded the bus, his pal flew the plane home—but Austin lost the ball game in spite of this use of the flying tackle.

* * *

Penalties furnish their share of oddities, too—as in the Arkansas-Detroit game last Friday night, in which the Razorbacks made a net gain of three yards on a clipping penalty. On the play the ball-carrier made eight yards; the clipping occurred at a point 10 yards ahead of where the ball-carrier was stopped, and when the 15 yards were paced off the ball was set down three yards ahead of where the play started.

In the Manhattan - Villanova game the same night four fouls were committed on one play, a punt, without a yard gained or lost. The kicking team was guilty of clipping on two counts, the defending team of clipping and roughing the kicker. The fouls nullified each other.

In the Middle at Medford Oval



By a Staff Photographer

Rival Tufts and Northeastern Centers

Dick Grey (left) of Northeastern and Elwood Richardson of Tufts are scheduled to play vital parts in the game between the Huskies and the Jumbos in Medford tomorrow. Much depends on each for the success or failure of his team. Both have been working this year with exceptionally good guards—Grey with Len Erickson and Richardson with Tony Zullo and George Sweeney—and the middle of either team's line has not proved a vulnerable spot. They should have fun tomorrow.

Taylor and Schriner Ready To Continue Sharpshooting

ST. CATHARINES, Ont. (CP)—Those two "smoothies" of the Toronto Maple Leafs have finished the task of polishing up their passing at the St. Catharines training camp and are ready to inaugurate another season's sniping on the rival goal keepers. Leafs open play in the National Hockey League against New York Rangers in Toronto Saturday night.

The slick teamwork of Billy Taylor and Dave (Sweeney) Schriner was one of the heartening features of a season that had a dismal ending last spring when the Leafs were eliminated from the Stanley Cup play-offs by Boston.

Remarkable Year

Handicapped to a certain extent by the fact there was no regular third man on the line who came close to matching their effectiveness, Schriner and Taylor, nevertheless, had a remarkable year.

Schriner, playing his third year with the club, was the Sweeney of old who led the league-scorers in 1936-37 while playing with New York Americans. Under the rejuvenating influence of the youthful Taylor's superb playmaking, the Calgarian's work improved so vastly over the previous two seasons he had little trouble catching the left wing berth on The Canadian Press All-Star team.

Taylor Benefited

And while his veteran teammate was showing such rejuvenation, Taylor likewise benefited from playing with such a smooth performer as Schriner. Once again he was "Billy the Kid" of Oshawa fame whose sensational play stamped him as the greatest junior in two decades.

Taylor, while he didn't catch the center spot on the All-Stars, was a star in numerous games throughout the regular schedule and collected what was practically a chest of flat silverware to prove it.

At the Maple Leafs Gardens when the Leafs are at home, three stars are selected for each game. The players chosen are presented with a piece of silverware by a Toronto firm and about every other game Taylor got a tablespoon or a dessert fork.

Paired with Schriner who watches over his younger partner with a paternal eye, Taylor is gradually levelling off into a cool customer who refuses to let the other players goad him into blowing up. As a result his effectiveness is up a good many percentage points.

"That Schriner," he said in a recent interview, "is the best player I ever worked with. No matter how I make a pass or where I put it, he is there to pick it up. I just can't miss."

Two "Schriners"

"What would it be like if you had a player as good as Sweeney on right wing," he was asked.

"Well, in that case, I would be flanked by two 'Schriners,'" replied Billy.

With Coach Hap Day concentrating on right wingers this season it would not be out of place to suggest perhaps that Taylor may get his two "Schriners." In which event the Leafs just possibly could supply the front line for the 1941-42 All-Stars—Taylor, Schriner, and whoever is fortunate enough to be playing regularly with them.

Canadian Hockey Passport Dispute Takes on New Light

WINNIPEG, Oct. 31 (CP)—The Winnipeg Tribune said yesterday in a newspage story that the "hockey passport controversy, which has raged across Canada since mid-September, took on a new light when it was learned that 14 members and the coach of the New York Rovers, an amateur club billed to play in the Eastern United States League, crossed the United States border at Noyes Wednesday night."

"About half of the players are believed to be in the age group 21 to 23, which must obtain special permission from the Divisional War Services Board before leaving the country," said the newspaper. "There was no explanation available as to how those of military age gained permission. . . ."

Both the Manitoba and Saskatchewan war services board announced earlier that they would refuse passport permission to hockey players of military age seeking to perform this season in the United States. The spokesman added that the Manitoba board has not given passport authority to any hockey players of military age and said any information concerning passports should come from Federal officials at Ottawa.

"In response to a query, the passport office at Ottawa said yesterday the rule was that no passport would be issued without a letter of recommendation from the local chairman of the War Services Board," the newspaper said.

(A spokesman for the Manitoba War Service Board said that no change in the passport situation had been made by the board.)

Granted Permission

MIDLAND, Ont., Oct. 31 (CP)—George Dudley, president of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, said yesterday that defensemen Gordon Davidson and Alex Sandelack have been granted permission by the C. A. H. A. to play with New York Rovers of the Eastern United States Amateur Hockey League this year. Davidson and Sandelack played last season with Regina Rangers, Dominion senior amateur champions.

Both players are below the military-service age.

Rovers are operated as a training unit by New York Rangers of the National Hockey League.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK—Among the football coaches who took over new jobs at major schools this year, there are only two whose teams are unbeaten and untied. At least one of them will join the others tomorrow. The two who have seen nothing except victories in their new assignments are Frank Leahy of Notre Dame and Red Blaik of Army—whose teams collide in Yankee Stadium here Saturday.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—Bob Johnson, Purdue's sophomore center, is the real "iron man" of the Western Conference. Johnson has gone the full 60 minutes in all four of the Boilermaker games so far this season. In high school, Johnson was captain of the Emerson team at Gary, Ind., on which Tom Kuzma, Michigan's successor to Tom Harmon, was a star performer.

* * *

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Wisconsin's secondary will have plenty to think about when Dick Whitesell, a Syracuse sophomore, is running in the tailback slot tomorrow. Whitesell has thrown only five forward passes this year, but his last three tosses all produced touchdowns—two against N. Y. U. and one against Rutgers—for a total of 18 points and 88 yards.

* * *

MORGANTOWN, W. Va.—The West Virginia Mountaineers have been doing a lot of ground-gaining—in mid-field. Statistics show that they have rolled up nearly 1,000 yards with their running game alone in five games this season. But they've scored only six times.

* * *

NORMAN, Okla.—If a holiday is an added inducement, Oklahoma's Sooners have something extra to battle for in the Big Six Conference. President Joe Brandt of the university ordered a campus holiday after Oklahoma upset Santa Clara, 16-6, last Saturday. In his speech to students who held a rally on his front lawn, Brandt declared: "There'll be no more football holidays this season . . . unless we win the Big Six championship."

Victory Sweet For New Haven Over Reds Six

By the Associated Press

The New Haven Eagles, who chased the Providence Reds over the finish line last year in the eastern division race of the American Hockey League campaign, have served notice on the Reds that things are going to be different this year.

The Eagles got away winging with two victories in their first two starts this season, and the triumphs were double sweet because Providence was the victim on each occasion.

Following Wednesday's successful home-opener against the Reds, the Eagles edged out a 5-4 overtime decision last night at Providence, pushing across the deciding goal with only 40 seconds left to play.

Vic Myles registered the winning tally, hooking the puck out of a wild scramble and beating Providence Goalie Mike Karakas at 9:20 of the extra session.

The Reds opened the third period with a 3-1 lead, but when Windy Steele was sent to the penalty box New Haven took full advantage of the Reds' shorthandedness to tie the score. Rookie Jack Shack and the veteran George Patterson found the Providence nets to knot the count, and after Norm Calladine had put the Reds ahead again, Marcel Tremblay notched his second goal to send the game into overtime.

In the other game the Washington Ulines, making their American League debut, dropped a 1-0 verdict to the Indianapolis Capitols.

Wingman Adam Brown gave the Caps the victory on a pass from Center Ken Kilrea midway through the second period.

Both teams looked ragged until the final period, when the Ulines' repeated threats were thwarted by smart defensive work by the Capitols near their goal.

No games are scheduled for tonight, but all the rest of the clubs will see action over the week end.

Rockets Buy Two

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—The Philadelphia Rockets of the American Hockey League announced yesterday the purchase of Ossie Asmundson from Cleveland and Orville Roulston from Hershey in preparation for their opening game here Saturday against Washington.

Asmundson, a forward, has played with Cleveland for three years. Roulston, before he was bought by Hershey from Detroit in 1938, played on the New York Rangers club that won the Stanley Cup in 1933.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 30

New Haven Eagles 5, Rhode Island Reds 4.
Indianapolis 1, Washington 0.

College Cross-Country

By the Associated Press

Results, Oct. 30

Springfield 25, Massachusetts State 31
Springfield Frosh 28, Mass. State F. 29.

Their Time Is Coming

By a Staff Photographer

Starting Harvard Backfield

Much has been written about the Crimson forward wall this season, with relatively little space being devoted to the work of the backfield. These boys, Don McNicol, George Heiden, Walter Wilson, and Capt. Frannie Lee (left to right), hope that tomorrow will see them on the road to glory against Princeton in Palmer Stadium. The picture was taken as the squad entrained this morning at Back Bay Station.

Crane Tops Standing In Billiard Play

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31 (AP)—Irving Crane, youthful Livonia, N. Y., cue expert who participated in his first world's pocket billiard championship tournament three years ago, topped the 1941 tourney today with six victories against one defeat.

Crane, regarded as the "unknown" of the meet, gained undisputed possession of first place by upsetting defending champion Willie Mosconi, of Philadelphia, 125 to 75 in eight innings last night, while Jimmy Caras, of Wilmington, spilled famed Ralph Greenleaf, of Chicago, in decisive fashion, 125 to 24 in 13 innings.

Player	Won	Lost	High Run	Best Game	Total Pts	Total Ins
Crane	6	1	77	8	917	116
Rudolph	5	1	44	10	696	97
Greenleaf	5	2	88	7	703	109
Mosconi	5	2	83	8	814	94
Ponzi	5	2	79	4	815	80
Caras	5	2	60	13	705	89
Kelly	4	4	56	7	779	122
Lauri	3	5	87	21	731	145
Procita	3	5	42	11	766	122
Cranfield	3	6	72	17	864	125
Baker	1	8	46	30	497	160
Tozer	1	8	41	19	666	178

Today's Schedule

Kelly vs. Cranfield.
Procita vs. Tozer.
Mosconi vs. Ponzi.
Rudolph vs. Greenleaf.

Thursday's Results:

Cranfield beat Lauri 125 to 0 in 19 innings.
Ponzi beat Baker, 125 to 23 in 5 innings.
Crane beat Mosconi, 125 to 75 in 8 innings.
Caras beat Greenleaf, 125 to 24 in 13 innings.

And Talking of . . . Football

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Anglo-American Question

LONDON—"Can you tell me whether American Football developed from British Rugger or was a spontaneous growth?"

That query came to me in a letter from an English reader of The Christian Science Monitor the other day. And it would be interesting to know whether American readers agree with my answer to the effect that American football did develop from "the exploit of William Webb Ellis, who, with a fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time, first took the ball in his arms and ran with it, thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game."

The quotation is from a tablet placed on a wall at Rugby School to commemorate Master Ellis's classic exploit in 1823. About half a century later, I understand, American football took shape in United States colleges and, when it did, the shape was too much like Rugger to permit the conclusion that the resemblance was just a coincidence. Surely it was not by spontaneous growth that the American game acquired several of Rugger's basic characteristics—such as the oval ball, the H-shaped goalposts, the tackle, the placed kick, and the touchdown.

It is possible, of course, to claim that Rugger and American football had a common ancestor, thousands of years ago, in the ancient Roman game of Harpastum. For in that the aim of the rival teams was to carry the ball over the enemy's line. But Harpastum had been well and truly forgotten by 1823 and football in those days was what anybody chose to make it.

Cross-Country

As played by villagers in contests of great antiquity, like the still-surviving Shrovetide game at Ashbourne, football was a cross-country campaign in which players strove to take the ball to goals that were miles apart. Sides were unlimited as to size, women were apt to join in, nobody was fussy about rules, and sometimes horsemen took part as well. In fact, the resemblance between a football match and a riot was so close that in the days of the Puritans football was forbidden by law.

But you can't keep a good game down. And, though play was suppressed among what history-books call "the common people" it went on in the privacy of schools, each one evolving its own rules, determined largely by the existing facilities for play. For example, the Eton Wall Game, a pastime peculiar to Etonians, and too peculiar even to be understood by people educated elsewhere, was evolved to make recreative use of a wall running along a stretch of playing-field. At some schools play took place in the cloisters, at one it involved jumping in and out of windows. And so on.

At no school, however, was any method of ball-propulsion other than kicking allowed, even though at many places more or less scrimmaging for possession occurred. For this there were two good reasons. Namely, that running with the ball invited "tackling" of the runner and there were two strong objections to this—the danger it entailed unless performed on a good grass plot, which most school playgrounds at that time did not possess, and (more important, I suspect) the fact that, in the words of a great authority, the later Sir Montague Shearman, it was "highly destructive to clothing of every description."

That was the general situation when in 1823 William Webb Ellis showed his "fine disregard for the rules of football as played in his time . . . thus originating the distinctive feature of the Rugby Game." For a long period thereafter, Rugby was the only school playing a game that involved carrying the ball and consequently tackling the carrier.

Code

Naturally, when Rugbeians left school they wanted to go on playing football (which was no longer banned) and to play the only game they knew or something like it. So they foregathered as a minority with the other people who wanted to continue footballing and attempted to evolve with them a code for general acceptance which should be a compromise between those accustomed to handling the ball, as well as kicking it, and those accustomed only to kicking it—the "old Boys," for example, of Eaton, Harrow, Westminster, and Charterhouse.

While Rugby players were thus seeking to reach agreement with devotees of their differing school games in London in 1863 (following quite an expansive newspaper controversy) some university players at Cambridge actually formulated a set of rules agreeable to footballers from Eton, Harrow, Westminster, and Charterhouse. These excluded all running with the ball as well as "tackling," not to mention "hacking over" and "tripping," alternative and self-explanatory methods of dealing with a ball-carrier in those robust days.

Later the London and Cambridge compromisers got together, and the metropolitan non-handlers inevitably cast their votes against handling, which they had reluctantly agreed to insert in their draft of prospective rules to conciliate London players of the Rugby game. Sequel—the handlers, handsomely outvoted, withdrew from the combine, which went ahead to form the Football Association, governing body ever since for soccer, the world's most popular field game, played with a round ball and with handling strictly forbidden, except by the goalkeeper. The word "Soccer" by the way, is a varsity distortion of the word "Association," just as Rugger is of Rugby.

Set Up Union in 1871

All that was in 1863. For a further eight years the Rugger men had no controlling organization, and they formed the present Rugby Union in 1871—just about the time when Americans were starting to build up, on what might be termed a Rugger foundation, their own national football game, destined to evolve along lines very different from those that Rugger has followed.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Results Oct. 30

Union 70, Arkansas State 0.
Missouri Valley 19, Chillicothe Business 0.
Newberry 13, Oglethorpe 0.
West Liberty 28, Salem 0.
Kentucky State 20, Benedict College 0.
Moravian 13, Arkansas A. & M. 0.
Magnolia A. & M. 6, Henderson 0.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	550,860
1941 volume to date	118,453,886
1940 volume to date	166,967,506

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, Oct. 31 (AP)—Stocks slipped into the losing column today without upsetting the market to any great extent.

Slightly lower prices prevailed at the start. Selling was light, however, until the second hour, when offerings were sufficient to drop quotations fractions to a point or so. There were a few recessions of as much as 3. Dealings then slowed and, near the final hour, recoveries were in evidence here and there. Transfers were at the rate of about 700,000 shares.

Financial quarters generally took the sinking of a U. S. destroyer off Iceland with notable calmness but much of the morning liquidation was blamed on this development. Other depressants, brokers suggested, remained in the tax picture and labor situation.

Bethlehem Steel, among stocks, opened off 1¼ on a block of 1,000 shares. It then improved but eventually extended the decline.

Prominent in the backward class were U. S. Steel, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, American Telephone, Santa Fe, Woolworth, Boeing, Westinghouse, Anaconda, Standard Oil (N. J.) and Caterpillar Tractor.

Speculative rails eased fractionally toward the close of the bond market today, some top-flight industrials sharing in the minor decline.

Price changes in active issues were narrow, but quotations on some bonds which had not been traded recently were off as much as 3 points. Some South American bonds, coming into the market after weeks of inactivity, were as much as 4 points higher and one lot of Buenos Aires stamped 6s of '61 brought 15 points above their last previous trade on Sept. 25.

U. S. Treasuries steadied in over-the-counter dealings, prices holding unchanged to 2-32 of a point higher than last night's close.

Among corporate losers were New York Central 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69, Western Union 5s, American Telephone 3s, Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60 and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 5s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October Wheat:				
Winnipeg	.73¾	.72⅛	.72⅝	.72½
December Wheat:				
Chicago	1.15½	1.13⅛	1.14⅝	1.14⅛
Minneapolis	1.10⅝	1.08⅜	1.09⅞	1.09⅜
Kansas City	1.10⅞	1.09¼	1.10⅛	1.09⅝
Winnipeg	.73⅞	.72⅝	.72⅞	.73⅛
May Wheat:				
Chicago	1.21	1.18⅜	1.19⅞	1.19¼
Minneapolis	1.15	1.13¼	1.14⅝	1.14
Kansas City	1.14	1.12¼	1.13¼	1.12⅝
Winnipeg	.77	.76⅛	.76⅝	.76¾
July Wheat:				
Chicago	1.21⅝	1.19⅞	1.21	1.20⅜
Minneapolis	1.16½	1.15	1.16¼	1.15½
Kansas City	1.14⅝	1.13⅛	1.13⅞	1.13⅜
December Corn:				
Chicago	.78	.77¼	.77½	.77
Kansas City	....	....	.72⅞	.72¾
May Corn:				
Chicago	.84	.83⅛	.83⅝	.83⅛
Kansas City	.77⅛	.76½	.76¾	.76¼
Chicago	.49¾	.48⅝	.49⅜	.48½
Minneapolis	.45⅞	.44⅞	.45⅝	.44⅞
Winnipeg	.45⅞	.45⅜	.45⅝	.45¾
Rye, Chicago:				
December	.64¾	.62¾	.63½	.63¾
May	.71⅛	.69	.69⅞	.70½
July	.72½	.71	.71⅞	.72

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	1.61½	1.65	1.61⅛	1.64½	1.61
May	1.66¾	1.69½	1.66	1.69	1.66
July	1.67¾	1.69½	1.66¾	1.69½	1.66¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	9.65	9.77	9.55	9.70	9.65
January	9.87	9.97	9.75	9.92	9.87
March	11.20	11.30	11.05	11.22	11.17
May	11.42	11.52	11.30	11.45	11.40

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Dec.	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7	85.5
March	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.2	93.1
May	....	....	....	92.00b	92.2
	Tops				
Dec.	127.3	127.3	127.0	127.0	127.4
March	125.3	125.4	125.0	125.0	125.5
May	123.9	123.9	123.7	123.7	124.1

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	16.24	16.24	16.04	16.17	16.26
March	16.52	16.52	16.30	16.42	16.52
May	16.62	16.64	16.42	16.53	16.66
July	16.67	16.68	16.48	16.61	16.71
October	16.81	16.81	16.62	16.63	16.80

Spots 17.07.

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	12.76	12.78	12.61	12.61	12.78
March	12.78	12.90	12.64	12.71	12.89

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	14.73	14.80	14.73	14.75	14.70
March	14.70	14.75	14.70	14.70	14.64
June				14.65b	14.60

b—Bid.

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
N. Y. Mar. No. 3	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.88	2.85
Wld. May No. 4	2.52	2.54½	2.52	2.54½	2.50

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	7.88	7.92	7.88	7.92	7.86
March	8.04	8.09	8.04	8.08	8.02

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	6.03	6.03	5.96	4.98b	5.92

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	33.50	33.60	33.25	33.40	33.30
*December	33.75	33.75	33.50	33.65	33.40
*January	33.80	33.95	33.75	33.85	33.65
	Eggs				
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
†November	29.50	29.80	29.50	29.80	29.30
†December	29.40	29.80	29.40	29.80	29.30
†January	29.10	29.25	29.10	29.10	28.85

*Ea. †Ea.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.14	2.17	2.14	2.16	2.11
January	2.98	3.00	2.96	2.97	3.00

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. R. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	2	46½	46½	46½	
8⅛	5½	Adams Ex (.30g)	13	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	23	23	23	Oct 29
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	4	12⅞	12½	12½	— ⅜
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	10	37⅝	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅜
⅝	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¼	¼	— ⅛
5	2⅝	Alaska Juneau	21	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
⅝	¼	Alleghany Corp	117	⅞	¼	¼	— ⅛
9½	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17	17	17	Oct 27
25½	18	Alleg Lud (1½g)	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
11¼	6⅞	Allen Ind (¾g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	150½	150	150	
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	12	12	12	Oct 23
14⅜	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	5	13½	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
9	5¼	Allied Stores	12	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
87	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	87	87	87	Oct 29
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g)	15	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	— ⅜
1⅜	¼	Amal Leather	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 30
20	10	Amal L pf(¾k)	1	15½	15⅜	15⅜	Oct 28
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	57	57	57	
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90)	3	19¼	19	19	— ⅛
58½	40	Am Airlines(1e)	2	50¼	50	50	—2
9⅜	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	1	8	7¾	7¾	
8¼	5	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Oct 28
39	29½	Am Br Sh 1.40g	7	32½	32	32½	— ⅜
3	1	Am Cable & R	12	2⅛	2	2⅛	
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	8	81½	80½	80½	—1⅜
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	178	178	178	
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	6	27½	27	27¼	
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	2	67	67	67	
23½	18⅛	Am Ch & C(1.60)	1	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅜
113	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110	110	110	Oct 22
121	98½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	107	107	107	+2
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 27
9⅞	4⅜	Am Comm Al	4	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
19½	9½	Am Crys S (1¼)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
1⅞	1⅛	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6½	3¾	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Oct 16
1¼	½	Am & For Pow	7	½	½	½	
24⅜	11⅞	A F P $6 pf 1.20k	3	21½	21	21	—1⅜
28⅝	14⅜	A F P $7 pf 1.40k	3	25¼	24½	24½	—1
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	2	2½	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
38½	29	Am-HawSS (3g)	2	33½	33	33	— ¾
4⅜	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
33½	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	Oct 16
51¼	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	3	44	44	44	— ¼
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Oct 28
30½	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	29	29	29	+ ⅜
4¼	3½	Am Internat'l	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
13¼	8½	Am Inv Ill (1)	2	8⅞	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 24
17⅛	10⅜	Am Locomotive	6	11	10¾	11	
85¼	79	Am Loc pf 5¼k	1	84	84	84	— ⅜
13¾	10½	Am M & F (.74g)	2	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	2	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
22⅜	15½	Am Metal (¾g)	2	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	16	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6pf 5¼k	9	30	29¾	29¾	— ¾
39	25	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	14	26⅛	25	25	—1⅜
7	4⅝	Am Rad & S .45g	38	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
18⅞	11¾	Am Roll M (1.40)	14	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (1g)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(1½g)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
45⅝	34	Am S & R (2g)	12	37⅜	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
155	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	152¾	152¾	152¾	— ⅜
54	35½	Am Snuff (3a)	4	35½	35	35½	
28½	19	Am Stl Fd 1½g	15	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅞
11½	9⅜	Am Stores (¾g)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
13½	8¼	Am Stove(1.20g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
22⅜	1⅞	Am Sug R (1½g)	9	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	2	97	96½	96½	
19⅝	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	18	18	18	Oct 28
168¾	148½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	151⅛	150½	150½	—1⅛
73½	55½	Am Tobacco 4½pf	26	57½	55½	55½	—1¼
74½	57¼	Am Tob pf B 4½g	26	57½	55½	56	—1⅜
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	149	148½	149	Oct 30
7	4¼	Am Type Fdrs	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
29½	24	Am Viscose (1g)	18	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	116	115⅞	116	Oct 30
7¾	3¼	Am Water Wks	29	3¼	3	3	— ¼
99½	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	84½	84½	84½	— ½
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
81¼	51	Am Wool pf (7k)	7	73¼	72	72⅝	—1⅜
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
56¾	46⅛	Am Zpr pf(3¾k)	2	47	47	47	Oct 30
30	22⅛	Anaconda (1½g)	32	26⅜	25¾	26⅛	— ¼
17¼	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	1	15	15	15	— ¼
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 28
41	26	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	Oct 30
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	3	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅜
112⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	111	111	111	Oct 30
5½	4	Armour Ill	6	4⅝	4	4	
70¼	47½	Arm Ill pr pf1½g	3	67¾	67¾	67¾	
72	60	Arm Ill pf	1	72	72	72	Sep 18
34⅜	23	Armstro'g C 1½g	*5	28½	28	28	— ¾
9¾	6⅞	Arnold C (.50g)	1	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	Oct 29
6¾	4¼	Artloom (.52½g)	5	5½	5½	5½	
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
88	79½	Assd D G 1pf(6)	2	84	84	84	Oct 30
102½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	96	96	96	Oct 30
35⅛	23	Associates (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 28
31⅜	18	Atch T&SF (2g)	12	28¼	27½	27½	— ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf (5)	15	63¼	62⅞	62⅞	+ ⅜
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	30	26⅛	25⅞	25⅝	— ⅛
45½	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	43	42	42	—1
55⅜	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	53¾	53½	53¼	Oct 30
26½	19½	Atl Refining (1)	24	26⅞	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Oct 24
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛g)	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
50½	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¼
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (2½g)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+ ¼
9¼	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Oct 28
3⅞	1⅜	Austin Nichols	3	2½	2½	2½	Oct 29
3¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	24	3½	3½	3½	
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	14¼	13⅞	14¼	
5⅝	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	2	6¼	6	6	— ¼
8½	5	Bangor & Ar	2	6	5¾	6	
13½	7	Barber As ⅝e)	12	12	11¼	12	
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	1	8½	8½	8½	
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.60g)	6	9⅝	9¼	9½	
24⅞	16½	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	2	17¼	17	17	Oct 30
31⅜	24⅞	Bayuk Cig (1½)	2	24¾	24½	24½	— ⅜
27⅜	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Sep 10
106	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	106	106	106	Oct 14
104	103	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	116½	116⅛	116½	Oct 29
8½	7	Bendix Av (4g)	11	38¼	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅝	Benef Ind (1¼g)	3	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	
57	50	Benf Ind pf (2½)	3	56½	56½	56½	Oct 6
34⅝	26⅛	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
89½	59⅞	Beth Steel (4½g)	69	62⅛	60	60⅜	—2½
131½	119½	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	121	120⅝	121	Oct 28
31⅞	23¼	Bigelow S (3g)	4	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅛
23⅞	16½	Black & Deck (2	2	20½	20	20	— ⅜
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .45g	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L ¾g	1	14½	14½	14½	Oct 29
24¾	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	20	20	19¼	19¾	— ½
35	25⅛	Bohn A&B (2g)	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
23⅝	17⅞	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21½	21½	21½	Oct 30
21⅞	18⅝	Borden Co (.90g)	14	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	— ⅛
21	16	Borg-Warn 1.30g	15	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ½
3¼	1⅜	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
30⅝	29⅞	Bower Roll B (3)	1	30	30	30	Oct 25
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.30g)	2	4	4	4	Oct 29
12⅜	8½	Bridgeport B ¾g	15	9	8¾	9	— ⅛
25½	18	Briggs Mfg 1½g	2	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ½
41	26	Briggs & S (2¼g)	1	27	27	27	Oct 30
43⅛	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	41	41	41	
2⅝	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Oct 30
6⅝	5⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Oct 29
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	34	34	34	Oct 17
23½	16	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	12	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ⅜
12⅜	8½	Bucyrus-E(.65g)	3	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ¼
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	10	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
8½	1½	Budd Wheel .45g	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34¼	21½	Bullard (1½g)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
35⅜	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	4	29⅞	29¾	29¾	Oct 30
20⅞	15¼	Burling (1.30g)	2	18½	18⅛	18½	— ⅛
16½	9	Burling pf (2¾)	2	56	56	56	— ⅛
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.70g)	4	8	7⅞	7⅞	
4¼	2⅜	Bush Terminal	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.45g)	1	6	6	6	— ⅛
23	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	3	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
4⅜	3	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	3⅛	3	3	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack (1g)	1	10	10	10	
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)		21⅞	21	21	— ⅝
54	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hec (¾g)	9	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy 1.10g	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry .60a	19	16¾	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
39⅞	33⅞	Cannon M (1½g)	1	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	Oct 30
3⅝	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	2½	2½	2½	Oct 30
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27⅜	27½	27½	Oct 30
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	7	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
57¾	43	Case(JI) Co (3e)	2	77½	77¼	77¼	—1¾
50⅝	40	Caterpil Tr (2)	15	40⅛	39¾	39¾	—1¼
29¾	18⅞	Celanese (1¾g)	8	22⅛	22	22	— ¼
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1⅛)	2	17	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
3½	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
4½	1¾	Cent RR NJ	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Oct 29
14⅜	4¼	Cent Violetta(1g)	14	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
4	2½	Century Rib M	2	3½	3½	3½	Oct 28
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(4g)	7	30½	29⅞	30½	+ ½
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	14	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
21¾	15	Chain Belt(1¼g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅜
22½	17½	Cham P&F (1g)	7	18⅜	18½	18½	+ ⅜
18	10	Checker Cab	4	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	26	35⅞	35	35⅜	— ⅜
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 24
4¼	2¼	Ches Corp	6	4	4	4	Oct 30
1¾	⅝	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6½	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	13	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
3	1⅛	Chi Great West	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅞	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	25	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Pneu T 1½g	3	15	14⅝	15	— ⅛
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	39¾	39½	39½	Oct 29
54	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 17
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 28
¼	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
9¾	8½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
14¾	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Childs Co	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
72½	53½	Chrysler (4½g)	37	55¼	53¾	54¼	—1⅛
10⅜	8⅜	City I & F (.90g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 29
4½	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Oct 30
40½	30¼	Clark Equip 2¼g	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
33¾	24	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	24½	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	3	38⅜	38	38	— ⅛
39⅞	28½	Cluett P (2g)	1	37½	37¼	37¼	— ¼
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
63½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	63½	63½	63½	Oct 30
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅝a)	6	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
104¾	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Oct 25
30¼	17¾	Collins & A 2¾g	2	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	17½	17	17	
21⅜	14⅝	Col Br A (1.35g)	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
21	14¼	Col Br B (1.35g)	7	15¼	14⅝	15¼	Oct 30
4⅞	1⅞	Col G&E (.10g)	38	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
82⅛	53	Col G&E pf A (6)	13	55½	53½	55½	+ ⅛
7⅞	4¼	Colum Pict	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	2	28	28	28	Oct 22
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	1	76	76	76	—1
31	21¾	Coml Credit (3)	19	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
104	99⅜	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ⅛
37⅞	27⅞	Coml Inv Tr (4)	16	27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Oct 30
11⅞	8¾	Coml Solv (⅛g)	5	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	91	⅛	⅛	⅛	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	56¾	56¼	56¼	— ¾
30½

Commerce and Finance

Power Shortage Is Seriously Threatening Defense Production

Business and Industry

Defense Turns Previous Power Surplus Into Acute Shortage

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Current developments in the electric power industry high-light the enormous change in the whole situation in the last year due to the defense program.

A serious shortage of power now exists in the southeastern states, with TVA at the center. Another shortage is feared in the northeast, around New England and northern New York, and another one threatens in and around St. Louis.

On the other hand, enormously increased power requirements on the Pacific Coast, for making aluminum, magnesium, etc., are being easily and amply set as a result of the huge government hydro projects of recent years which, at the time they were laid out, had practically no prospective markets whatever.

Defense to the Rescue

Meantime the defense program has come nobly to the aid of the government's power-building programs, bailed out the exaggerated power-shortage warnings of the Federal Power Commission, and enabled it to revive, in the form of a Four-Year plan of power construction for 1943-1946, the defunct "Little TVA" programs which Congress had turned down in recent years.

The power shortage in the Southeast results from a combination of defense, drought, and former TVA policy. When the TVA was first broached the power companies in that area had an ample excess of power and a long-term program of scheduled additions. With the entrance of TVA, however, they naturally cut down these programs, which were in the shadow of government-subsidized competition, and preferred where possible to buy power from the TVA. TVA in turn concentrated too heavily on hydro power, as it turns out, and also over-extended itself in bringing in large industries to use its power.

Drought this year coincided with heavy increases in defense power requirements, particularly for aluminum and heavy chemicals. TVA, despite an accelerated building program, found itself forced to call on the neighboring private power companies, and with its hydro dams dragged away down by a rainfall hardly 25 per cent of normal, has been sucking in all available power from neighboring states like Georgia and the Carolinas, until the wires are hot.

Voluntary cuts in consumption have been in effect in Georgia for some time but any day now it is expected that the OPM, whose power division works very closely with the Federal Power Commission, will be forced to ration the use of electricity in these states so that the heavy power-using industries in TVA territory will be able to have the power they need.

Northeast Better Off

In addition to provoking a laudably small amount of grumbling, from people in the affected states, akin to the grumbling in petroleum Region Number One over gasoline rationing, this is not so good for the power companies financially. For it would mean they would be forced to cut down on their commercial and residential sales, which go at a high price, in order to supply industrial power at much lower rates.

Utility men here don't anticipate any comparable shortage in the northeast. Hot spot here is around Massena, New York, where Aluminum Corporation will build a big plant. A plan to pipe power up from New York City has fallen through, due to the opposition of the New York Power Authority, and proposals that further aluminum capacity be built on Long Island have received the tart answer from OPM that it would rather put it on the Pacific Coast.

The shortage round St. Louis is a horse of a different color. Instead of a drought, Missouri has had ample rain and appears to have been getting the water that didn't come east. But St. Louis, being industrial and inland, has received a huge batch of defense orders, and North American has just about been able to keep up. Everything was on schedule until a 40,000-kw. turbine was held up by the Allis-Chalmers strike and won't be ready until December 1 instead of September 1. But apparently once they get over that hump the power people are in the clear.

Situation in Northwest

The defense program has touched the Pacific Northwest somewhat differently. A year ago the private companies were amply fixed to take care of all reasonable power expectations. They had a firm power capacity of round 1,600,000 kw. to supply a demand which had never peaked above 1,100,000 kw. On top of that Bonneville was scheduled to add 500,000 and Grand Coulee 1,900,000, and despite the protestations of Mr. Ross and then Mr. Ickes, there was no apparent way for this government power to be sold except by taking away markets from the private companies, and even that wasn't working very well.

Along came defense, however, with enormous new installations of power-consuming industry, and both Bonneville and Grand Coulee are being stepped along far ahead of schedule.

Boulder Dam power is also being used far ahead of schedule, in Southern California, but for a somewhat different reason. Los Angeles bought out the private system and Southern California Edison shut down its steam plants, Boulder Dam being cheaper, and so that area is now being served almost entirely from Boulder Dam, which is producing now the power it was not originally scheduled to produce until 1980. However, if there were no Boulder Dam, the area would still be practically self-sufficient as to power, though naturally at a considerably higher cost.

Another Huge Tax Program Is on the Way

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP) — High Administration officials disclosed today they have in preparation a huge new tax program, designed to collect approximately $6,000,000,000 of "excess purchasing power" from the nation's collective pocketbook.

The money would be raised by stiffer regular taxes, increased social security taxes, and other methods, officials said, and the plan may be ready for presentation to Congress before Christmas.

The new program, they asserted, was needed both to prevent inflation and to help finance the country's ever-expanding defense effort.

Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau said that higher social security rates would be proposed, but other officials followed up this announcement by revealing that a whole new regular tax bill was being rushed for possible presentation months ahead of all previous forecasts.

If all the contemplated new levies are combined in a single omnibus measure, the new tax bill would dwarf the record-breaking $3,500,000,000 tax law just passed by Congress.

The $6,000,000,000 program arose from estimates prepared by various federal economists that to prevent inflation the government should immobilize between $5,000,000,000 and $8,000,000,000 of new purchasing power—money people are making now through increased wages or from new jobs as a result of the defense program that they didn't make a year or two ago. The figure of $6,000,000,000 is an arbitrary guess within the range of these estimates and is being used for convenience by certain officials as a measure of the job ahead of them.

They don't know yet where or how they are going to get the $6,000,000,000. But they are thinking anywhere from $1,000,000,000 to $3,000,000,000 of it from increased social security taxes. They hope to get another amount within about the same range from regular taxes. That may leave a sizeable chunk of money to be "mopped up"—Secretary Morgenthau's term for it—by other methods.

Metal Industries Unemployment Seen Due to Priorities

WASHINGTON (AP)—A congressional investigating committee heard testimony that "practically every industry using metal" will be hit by unemployment as a result of diversion of raw materials for defense purposes through priorities.

J. Douglas Brown, chief of the priorities branch of the OPM's labor division, told the house committee investigating defense labor migration that the probable widespread matture of the unemployment was due to the fact that shortages are developing in not only specialized materials such as magnesium and aluminum but in such fundamentals as steel and cast iron.

"Practically every industry using metal will be affected to some degree," he said. He explained that men laid off by the Jewelry industry in the Connecticut Valley would be re-employed very quickly in defense plants in that area, thus reducing the net unemployment, whereas that would not be so readily possible in places like Newton, Iowa, which is dependent largely on the operation of one washing machine company.

In response to questions by Representative Carl Curtis (R) of Nebraska for specific data as to individual classes which will be hit by priority unemployment, Mr. Brown said automobile salesmen almost certainly will be adversely affected because of the curtailment of automobile production.

C. & O. Asks Bids on All C. & E. I. Stock Holdings

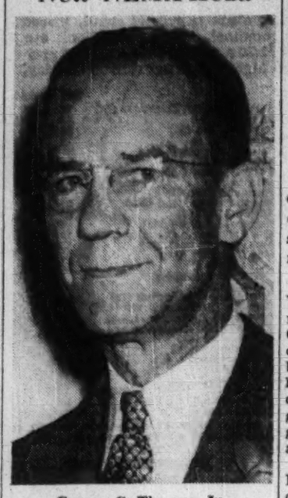
CLEVELAND (AP)—Chesapeake & Ohio Railway showed its intention of divorcing itself from its one-time subsidiary—the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad—by inviting bids on its entire holding of 67,484 shares of C. & E. I. no par common stock.

The deadline for bids is 11:30 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, Nov. 6. The C. & O., which held more than 50 per cent of Erie Railroad common before that line went into reorganization, recently reduced its holdings from 10 to the present 4 per cent of the common of the new Erie by selling 750,000 shares of the old Erie, equal to 150,000 of the new common.

Asbury Park Bonds Offered

NEW YORK.—Offering of a new issue of $10,230,000 City of Asbury Park, New Jersey (Monmouth County), 3½ per cent refunding general and revenue bonds dated Nov. 1, 1941, is being made by a banking group headed by B. J. Van Ingen & Co., Inc. The bonds are due Dec. 1, 1942 to 1972, inclusive.

New NEMA Head



George C. Thomas, Jr.

Elected President of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association at the annual meeting in New York City. He succeeds Earl O. Shreve. Mr. Thomas is President of the Thomas & Betts Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

Tax Amortization Law Is Liberalized As Bill Is Signed

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a bill liberalizing and simplifying the tax amortization law under which defense contractors are permitted, for purpose of taxation, to amortize costs of new facilities over a five-year period.

In signing the bill, the President issued the following statement:

"This bill amends the tax amortization law by requiring only the certification of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy, extending the time for filing applications to December 1, 1941, and otherwise simplifying procedure for tax amortization.

"Last year Congress passed the law which permits defense manufacturers to amortize over a five-year period emergency facilities, certified as necessary in the interest of national defense during the emergency period.

"The amended statute eliminates the joint certification formerly required by the War and Navy Departments and the advisory commission, and places the certification solely in the service departments.

"The amended law puts into immeditate effect other changes, based on actual experience, which will simplify the procedure and save time for both defense manufacturers and the Government. The time for filing applications has been extended. Defense manufacturers who were unable to file applications within the short period of 60 days required by the old law, are given until December 1, 1941, to file new applications. Thereafter, the time for filing applications for certificates has been extended from 60 days to six months."

Air Reduction Co. Net Rises Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Air Reduction Co. and its wholly owned subsidiaries reports for the third quarter of this year a net income, after depreciation, but before provision for Federal taxes, of $3,933,479, against $2,460,981 for the like period in 1940.

Net income for the third quarter of 1941, after provision for taxes, amounted to $1,897,045, equal to over 69 cents a share on the common stock. This compares with $1,695,373, or 62 cents a share on the common in the third quarter of 1940. After deducting provision for additional Federal taxes for the first six months, necessitated by the Revenue Act approved September 20, 1941 of $728,378, earnings per share for the first nine months were equal to $1.93. This compares with $1.77 per share earned for the first nine months of 1940.

Gross sales for the quarter, were $14,504,904, compared with $9,701,628 in the like quarter last year.

Pepsi-Cola Earnings Nearly Double Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP) — Walter S. Mack, Jr., President of Pepsi-Cola Company, announced the company estimated that operating profits for the nine months ended Sept. 30 on a consolidated basis, including the old Pepsi-Cola Company, were approximately $12,050,000 after all operating charges but before Federal income and excess profits taxes.

This, he said, compared with $6,480,000 on the same basis (Loft and Pepsi-Cola combined) for the like 1940 period.

After provision for federal income and excess profits taxes, also non-recurring losses of $3,000,000 for which adequate reserves previously had been established, net profit for the nine months was estimated at about $7,550,000, compared with $4,200,000 in the like period a year earlier.

Mutual Fire Group To Meet

LOS ANGELES—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Federation of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies and the eleventh annual National Mutual Insurance Advertising-Sales Conference will be held in Los Angeles on November 3 to 6 co-incidentally with the forty-sixth annual convention of the National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies.

South Ordered To Reduce Use Electric Power

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—An electric light and power "black-out" has been officially ordered in seven southeastern states beginning Nov. 10.

In Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, and Chattanooga, Tenn., Birmingham and Huntsville, Ala., in Charleston, S. C. and in hundreds of smaller southern cities there will be no gay white ways this winter because drought has seriously reduced water resources needed to generate power for the South's great plants making aluminum for airplanes to beat back Hitler.

Voluntary efforts have been relied upon to curtail civilian power consumption in the South for several months, but now the Federal Government is stepping in and through its priorities power is officially ordering curtailment of power used by large commercial and industrial consumers.

Anti-Waste Campaign

There will be no "lights out" rules for individual families, but a vigorous anti-waste campaign will be conducted among small consumers as well as large users.

The curtailment order will apply to consumers who used more than 10,000 kilowatt hours of electricity during the month for which his meter was read between Sept. 15 and Oct. 14 inclusive. For such consumers in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, eastern Mississippi, northwest Florida and southeastern South Carolina, including Charleston, the reduction will be 30 per cent.

A five per cent reduction is ordered in North Carolina and most of South Carolina.

Though southern communities will be definitely less dazzling this winter, the darkness that envelopes them still won't be of the thick black variety of European blackouts. Sign lighting, show-window lighting, ornamental lighting, interior and exterior lighting for decorating or advertising purposes and flood lighting for amusements or sports will be prohibited.

Exempt from the blackout will be ordinary street or traffic lighting, signal or other lighting required by police, churches, hospitals, newspapers, food preservation plants, transportation services, communication services, waterworks, sewage disposal plants and military establishments.

Also exempt from power rationing are plants engaged exclusively in the production of airplanes and airplane engines, naval ships, merchant ships, ordnance items, aluminum, magnesium, copper or brass, zinc, manganese, mercury, ferralloys, abrasives, graphic electrodes, forgings, machine tools and artificial gas.

While moving to curtail power consumption, the OPM also took official steps to increase the supply by ordering immediate mandatory pooling of power by interconnected systems of 40 publicly and privately owned companies in 13 states. Power companies in Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Kentucky and Ohio which already have connections with systems in the southeast will pool their power with companies in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Large Power Deficit

OPM action came after J. A. Krug, head of the power section, reported an estimated net deficit or shortage of power for the area of 72,000,000 kilowatt hours per week.

At the present time, this deficit is being drawn from storage reservoirs, now low from prolonged drought. To permit exhaustion of this reserve supply would result not only in the loss of deficit power, but also in the loss of plant capacity, it is explained. With the water all drained out of the reservoirs, the generators cannot be operated even during the short periods when the load is heaviest and therefore the plants remain completely idle.

An important factor in the present power situation in the southeast, Mr. Krug pointed out, is the necessity of continuing capacity production at aluminum works which do not have a prime power supply and which, in normal times, would be closed down during periods of low stream flow.

Most important of these are the Aluminum Company of America at Alcoa, Tenn., and Badin, N. C. The Alcoa plants alone are consuming 43,000,000 kilowatt hours weekly. Other large defense plants in the area include the Reynolds Metals Co., manufacturing aluminum; American Zinc Co., Victor Chemical Works, Southern Ferro Alloy Co., and several shipyards.

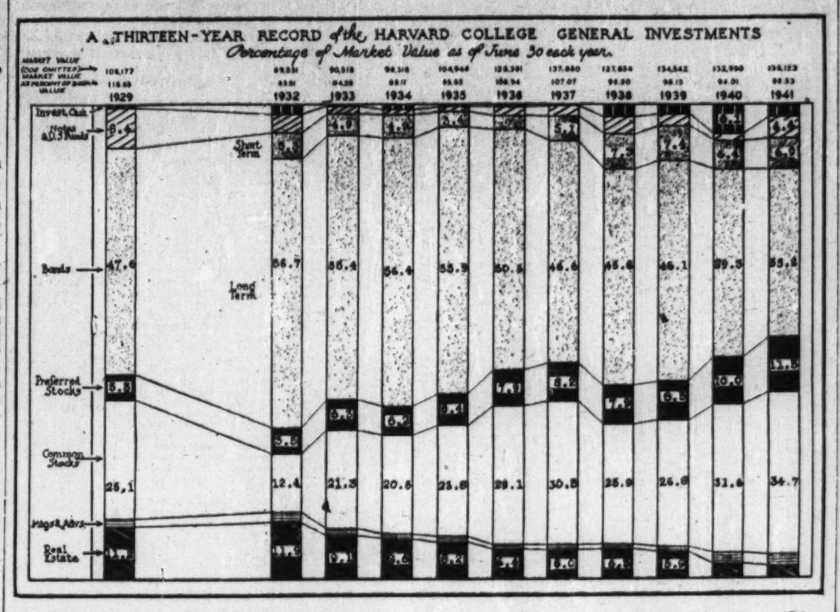
Baltimore Insurance Firms Announce Bonuses

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland and its affiliate, the American Bonding Company of Baltimore, have announced a 5 per cent cash bonus based on present annual salaries would be paid employees in service for the full calendar year of 1941.

In addition, Frank A. Bach, President of the Fidelity & Deposit Company, said the approximately 1,200 employees of both companies would be paid an "emergency allowance" amounting to 10 per cent of their annual salaries beginning Jan. 1, 1942.

Mr. Bach said it was hoped that the allowance, payable monthly, could be continued "as long as the emergency exists."

How an Educational Institution Invests Funds



A 13-year record of the Harvard College investment policy is shown in the accompanying chart. (Discussion on page 5.)

Bethlehem Net Is Hard Hit By Defense Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—Bethlehem Steel Corporation, second largest of the Nation's producers, revealing new quarterly records in virtually every respect except profits, presented one of the clearest pictures yet of the extent to which defense business has come to dominate some of the country's great corporations.

The company's net income for the three months ended Sept. 30 was $7,910,569, equivalent to $2.10 for each share of its common stock. While this was better than the $5,651,457 or $1.35 a common share in the previous three months, it was far below the third quarter last year, with its $12,462,288 or $3.63 a common share.

Huge Tax Bill

Answer appeared to lie principally in taxes, which were $21,130,000 for the federal income and excess profits levies in the latest period; $17,630,000 in the second quarter this year, and an aggregate for the first nine months of this year of $46,030,000. For the full year 1940 the total was only $23,429,170.

These were some of the records established by the concern for the latest quarter or for the first nine months of the year:

1. In the September quarter shipments of finished steel products were 2,311,387 tons billed at $260,052,000; for the nine months 6,673,300 tons with billings of $663,334,000; both tops in the company's history.

"We are going at the rate of a billion dollars billings for the year," Eugene G. Grace, President, said.

2. Average employment of 181,452 persons and pay rolls of $99,289,723 in the third quarter were new records, and both are now running higher, Mr. Grace revealed.

Mr. Grace's picture of the part defense has come to play in his steel and shipbuilding giant ran like this:

"Our order book in steel today is represented by 77 per cent direct priority (defense or lease-lend) business.

"Approximately 100 per cent of our shipbuilding is for defense.

"Defense business was greater in the third quarter than in the second and it's going up all the time.

"Now I'll show you how profitable this business is. In the first nine months of this year we earned approximately $24,000,000 on billings of $663,000,000, which represents 3.6 per cent of profit."

Of government handling of steel priorities Mr. Grace said:

"It is pretty intelligent and complete. There is still plenty of steel in the country. All our customers are getting steel, but none is getting all he wants.

"There has been a little too much hysteria connected with this steel question. There has been hoarding; not, probably, in exceptionally great quantities, but certainly some.

"Not all the government men have been blameless in that respect. But that's a good spirit and shows they are looking out for the interests they represent."

Production Is High

Mr. Grace said Bethlehem's production had not been interrupted by the captive coal mine strike, which has ended with agreement of the men to go back to work in the steel-controlled mines pending settlement of a union shop dispute.

"We would have had trouble if it had lasted a couple of weeks," Mr. Grace added.

Unfilled orders on Sept. 30 dipped a little, to $1,336,600,000 from the record total of $1,367,500,000 three months earlier, and Mr. Grace said incoming orders were now running a little behind shipments of finished products.

Directors declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, same paid on three previous occasions this year, and compared with a total of $5 paid in all 1940. Latest dividend is payable Dec. 1 to holders of record Nov. 10. A regular dividend of $1.75 was also ordered on the preferred stock, which holders of record Dec 5 will receive Jan 2.

House Committee Rejects 'Blanket' Price-Fixing Form

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration forces have scored when, informed members said, the House Banking Committee rejected a proposal to substitute a "blanket" form of price-fixing for the Administration's proposed "selective" system.

Legislators said the committee turned down, 16 to 5, the proposal by Representative Gore, (D) of Tennessee, which would have frozen all commodity prices at the levels effective on a given date. It was the first major hurdle cleared by the Administration's bill since the committee settled down Tuesday to draft the measure.

Before Mr. Gore offered his substitute, it was learned, he had eliminated wages from the list of items to be "frozen," thereby removing one of the most controversial points connected with the price-fixing issue.

Although he declined to discuss details, Chairman Steagall, (D) of Alabama, told newsmen the committee had made "substantial progress" and reiterated his belief that it would complete its work on the bill soon.

Raw Wool Selling Freely in Boston; Prices Tend Upward

Raw wool is selling freely in the Boston market, with prices working toward higher levels as demand for both domestic and imported wools reflects the recent announcement of new Government orders for 33,000,000 yards of wool goods.

Prices at the moment range from $1.05 to $1.10 for the fine and half blood domestic wools; 60 to 95 cents for South American scoured wools, and $1.00 to $1.05, for fine Australian wools, clean, and duty paid.

More than 30,000,000 pounds of wools have been estimated sold on the Boston market in the past week or 10 days, and about half that amount more in the West.

Nearly 8,000 bales of Australian and New Zealand wools, landed on the West Coast, is now in 700 cars rolling across the continent toward Boston by the Baltimore & Ohio R. R., it is announced by George F. Hill, traveling freight agent of that road.

Mohair is selling in the Boston market around 62 to 67 cents for original bag adult mohair and 85 to 90 cents for kid mohair.

Russian Gold to U. S. $5,549,635 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Russia shipped $5,549,635 worth of gold to the United States last week in part payment of a Treasury advance.

Since the middle of August, the Treasury has advanced $40,000,000 in gold to the Russians to be repaid in gold. Russian gold shipments since then now total over $11,000,000.

These figures come from the Commerce Department, which also said that total gold imports in the week ended Oct. 22 were $11,602,692. Besides the latest Russian shipment, $3,450,888 was received from Canada and $1,449,320 from the Philippine Islands.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $17,694,211 during the week to a total of $2,036,623,225.

Silver imports amounted to $876,633, including $501,381 from Mexico, $122,418 from Peru, and $118,374 from Canada.

Gold exports were $1,114 and silver exports were $57,144.

Army Buys Rubber Boots

By the Associated Press

The Army's quartermaster corps announced the award of contracts for 30,000 pairs of knee-length rubber boots, as follows: Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, 8,064 pairs at $2.63; Goodyear Rubber Company, Middletown, Conn., 8,700 at $2.65; United States Rubber Company, Naugatuck, Conn., 9,936 at $2.70; Goodyear Footwear Corporation, Providence, R. I., 3,300 at $2.70.

U. S. Exports To the Soviet Almost Treble

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department revealed that exports to Russia, probably mostly war materials, almost trebled in August.

While withholding the exact nature of shipments, the department said that goods sent to Russia during August totalled $9,038,000, compared with $3,133,000 in July.

This increase was given as one of the reasons why United States merchandise exports set a record for the war period of $455,000,000 in August. The gain in shipments to Russia, for instance, more than offset the loss of Japanese business due to the freezing of Japanese assets on July 25. Shipments to Japan declined from $3,346,000 in July to $1,662,000 in August. Even the August figures, the department commented, represented mostly delayed reports on shipments actually made in July, since "exports to Japan have been negligible since the freezing of Japanese funds in the United States."

Delivery to the British Empire continued to dominate exports. British Empire countries, including Egypt, took a new record percentage of 71 per cent of total American exports in August. Latin-American shipments, also on the upgrade, accounted for 19 per cent, and the other 10 per cent was distributed around the globe.

The British Empire received $290,000,000 from this country in August, about the same as in July.

Comparisons of August foreign trade, by continents and principal trading nations, follow: (Figures in thousands of dollars, 000 omitted):

	August 1940	July 1941	August 1941
Exports total	$350,933	$358,649	$455,257
Europe	144,486	139,327	143,981
North America	89,010	99,327	146,862
South America	35,074	36,935	41,403
Asia	52,713	35,516	50,508
Oceania	7,035	8,111	14,280
Africa	12,616	39,434	58,134
Exports by principal countries:			
Canada	70,028	68,076	98,776
China	3,776	3,915	5,018
France	89	.....	6
Italy	6	.....	2
Japan	25,111	3,346	1,662
Mexico	7,196	8,337	14,324
Netherlands	2	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	7,793	7,738	11,545
U. S. S. R.	9,815	3,133	9,038
United Kingdom	125,779	138,771	129,372
Imports total	220,823	277,847	282,513
Europe	26,568	23,548	18,285
North America	80,600	89,112	89,111
South America	30,658	43,964	51,259
Asia	88,493	102,774	92,186
Oceania	2,302	15,891	16,686
Africa	11,901	13,558	14,446
Imports by principal countries:			
Belgium	542	1,537	482
Canada	39,467	44,585	83,935
China	11,491	10,465	5,183
France	653	94	63
Germany	186	115	60
Italy	158	4	14
Japan	13,277	8,835	873
Mexico	6,330	6,945	7,702
Netherlands	40	4	25
Philippine Islands	9,094	7,970	6,922
U. S. S. R.	4,085	2,994	1,449
United Kingdom	13,279	11,392	12,434

Wall St. Pleads For Easing Of Securities Laws

WASHINGTON (AP)—Top-ranking Wall Street men pleaded for liberalization of the securities laws to help revive comparatively stagnant stock markets.

Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange and former chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, said he was "gravely concerned" over the market's future. He told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that Congress should permit the exchanges to deal with changing problems.

"I know that you will approach this problem as it exists today and not in the light of conditions that existed in the '20's or the early '30's," Mr. Schram said.

He appeared as a witness at hearings on 80-odd proposed amendments to the Securities and Securities Exchange Acts and said the industry's proposal for liberalizing those laws were based on a belief that they would permit the markets to continue to operate honestly, soundly and efficiently.

The amendments, in which the Securities Exchange Commission concurs in part, would revise existing provisions affecting registration of stocks with the commission, prospectuses, broker-specialist relationships and dozens of related practices.

"In 1934," Mr. Schram said, "your problem was to stamp out certain evils which had developed in our exchange markets and to prevent the absorption of too large a portion of our national credit. The situation that existed then has been corrected.

"I want expressly to negative any implication that the Securities Exchange Act or its administration is necessarily the cause of the creeping paralysis which has beset our exchange markets, but I do most emphatically urge that Congress, the Securities and Exchange Commission and the industry itself bend every effort to stamp out this paralysis."

George P. Rea, President of the New York Curb Exchange, said the industry believed that the acts "have gone so far as to make normal conduct of its business impossible."

"Today the private financing of industry faces a crucial test," Mr. Rea said. "It has disappeared in the totalitarian countries. That it may be given a fair chance to show what it may accomplish in our necessity is what the industry asks of Congress."

He, too, said that speculative abuses which prompted the laws had not recurred.

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New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
2	3¼s 46-44	106.14	106.14	106.14
10	3¼s 49-46	109.24	109.24	109.24
2	2¾s 51-50	108.18	108.18	108.18
1	3s 55-51	112.27	112.27	112.27
10	2½s 72-67	106.8	103.5	103.5

New York City Bond

24	3s 80	109¼	109¼	109¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	Alb & Sus 3½s 46	85	85	85
2	Alleghany 5s 44 mod	91	91	91
2	Alleghany 5s 50 mod	65	65	65
3	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	59¾	59¾	59¾
3	Allied Strs 4½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
3	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106	107⅞	106
11	Am&For P 5s 2030	85⅛	85	85
1	Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
5	Am T&T 3¼s 66	110	109¾	110
27	Am T&T 3¼s 61	109⅞	109¾	109¾
72	Am T&T 3s 56	111¾	111¼	111¾
1	Am W W & E 6s '75	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
7	AT & SF 4s '95	106¼	106	106¼
27	AT & SF a] 4s '95 st	109¼	109¼	109¼
5	AT & SF 4½s '05	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3	Atl C Line AL 5s '44	102½	102½	102½
5	A C Line 1st 4s '52	101⅝	101¼	101⅜
12	A C Line 4½s '64	80½	80	80
18	A C Line 5s '65	64	64	64
4	Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	95¾	95	95
1	Atl Refin 3s '53	29½	29½	29½
1	B & O 1st mtg '48 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
86	B & O '93 st A	63¾	63½	63¾
14	B & O '93 st C	33¾	33	33
21	B & O 2000 st D	37⅞	37½	37⅞
8	B & O '96 st F	33¾	32¾	32¾
148	B & O cv '60 st	33¾	33	33¾
25	B & O 4s '48 st	34¾	33¾	33¾
2	B & O PLE,WV 4s '51st	60⅜	60	60¼
4	B & O SW '90 st	49¼	49	49
1	B & O '98 st C 5s	41	40¾	40¾
2	Bang & Aroo cn 4s '45 st	47	46½	46½
8	Bang & Aroo cv 4s '39st	47	47	47
1	Bang & Aroo 5s '43	47¼	47½	47½
1	Bell T Pa 5s '60 C	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Benef Ind Loan 5s '48	99¾	99¾	99¾
1	Beth Stl 3½s '65	99¾	99¾	99¾
83	Boston & Me 4½s '70	106	106	106
4	Boston & Me 5s '60	70	70¼	68¾
5	Bost & NY Air Li 4s '55	21	21	21
4	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	111	111	111
5	Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	93½	93½	93½
2	Bkly Un Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105½	105½
12	Buff R&P '57 st	37½	37½	37½
21	Bush Term 4s '52	56	55½	55½
1	Bush Term 5s '55	37½	37½	37½
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
8	Can Nat 5s 69 Nov	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Can Pac 5s 44	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Can Pac 5s 54	106¼	106¼	106¼
7	Can Pac 4½s 46	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	Caro C&O 4s 65	93½	93½	87¼
2	Carriers & Gen 5s 50	107½	107½	107½
1	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	104	104	104
1	Cen of Ga 6s 45 A	13¼	13¼	13¼
1	Cen Ill Lt 3½s 66	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Cen New Eng 4s 61	70	70	70
8	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	51½	51	51
2	Cen R R N J 5s 87	70	69¾	69¾
1	Cen R R N J 5s 87 reg	17¼	17¼	17¼
14	Certain-teed 5½s 48	16	16	16
2	C&O 4½s 93	86¾	86½	86½
3	Chi & Alton 3s 49	13½	13½	13½
29	CB&Q 4½s 77	75¼	74½	75¼
6	CB&Q gen 4s 58	68	68	68
6	CB&Q 4s Ill 49	80	79¾	80
1	Chi & E Ill inc 07	94½	94½	94½
12	Chi Gt West 4s 88	39¾	38¾	38¾
2	Chi I & L 5s 66	66¾	66½	66¾
20	CMStP&P 4½s 2039	9¾	9¾	9¾
136	CMStP&P a] 5s 2000	10½	10¼	10¾
13	CM&SP 4½s 89 D	21¾	21¼	21¾
1	CM&SP 4½s 89 C	40½	40½	40¼
4	CM&SP 4½s 89 E	40½	40	40¼
68	CM&SP cn 4s 89	40¾	40	40
1	CM&NW 4½s 87	39¾	39¾	39¾
1	CM&NW gn 5s 87	38¼	38¼	38¼
27	CM&NWcv4¼s49	25	25	25
8	CM&NW4½s2037C	1¾	1¾	1¾
1	CM&NW4½s2037D	18½	18½	18½
1	CM&NW 4s 87	18¼	18¼	18¼
2	CRIAP 4½s 52A	24¼	24¼	24¼
9	CRIAP cv 4½s 60	13¾	13½	13½
22	CRIAP 4½s 52	21¾	20¾	20¾
8	CRIAP 4s 88 reg	21¾	20¾	20¾
31	CRIAP rfg 4s 34	19¾	19¾	20¼
2	Ch Ter Rlwy 4s 53	12¼	12	12¼
3	Ch Ind Gas 4½s 63	10¾	10¾	10¾
3	Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	109	109	109
27	Ct & W Ind 4s 52	99⅛	99	99
6	Childs Co 5s 43	96½	96½	96½
1	Chi Gas&El 3¼s 66	41¾	41¾	41¾
11	CCC&StL 4½s 77	110¼	110¼	110¼
4	CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	48¾	48¼	48¾
3	Clev-Sh Line 4½s 61	45	45	45
1	CleveUnTerm5½s 72	80	80	80
15	CleveUnTerm 5s 73	84¼	84¼	84¼
4	CleveUnTerm4½s77C	71¼	71¼	71¼
32	Col & So 4½s 80	65½	65½	65½
33	Colum G & El 5s 52 May	20½	19½	19½
7	Colum G & El 5s 1961	103¾	103¾	102¾
13	CamlMach inc 60ww	36	35½	35½
4	Cmwith Ed cv 3½s 2035	110½	110	110
15	Conn RivPow 3¼s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
10	Con-Edis 3¼s 46	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Con Edis 3½s 48	104½	104½	104½
7	Con Oil cv 3½s 51	106½	106½	106½
2	Con Rys 4s 54	104½	104½	104½
1	Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	26¾	26¾	26¾
8	Cons Rys 4½ 56	26¾	26¾	26¾
1	Consol Coal 5s 60	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	ConsumPow3½s70	82¾	82¾	82¾
27	Contin'tal Oil 2½s 48	111¼	111¼	111¼
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	Cuba R R 7½s 46	26¾	26¾	26¾
2	Curtis Pub 3s 55	24¼	24¼	24¼
2	Dayton P & L 3s 70	97¾	97¾	97¾
81	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	D & R G 4s 36	55½	55	55
2	D & R G West 4s 78	15	15	15
2	Des Plaines V 4½s 47	13¾	13¾	14¾
8	Det Ed 4s 65	88	88	88
3	Det Ed 3s 70	111¾	111	111
3	Det T Tun 4½s 61	107	107	107
13	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	96¼	96	96¼
2	E Tan V&C cn 5s 56	108¼	108	108¼
1	Erie rfg 5s 67	100	100	100
12	Erie rfg 5s 67	30½	30½	30½
1	Erie rfg 5s 75	30¾	30½	30¾
128	Erie 4½s 2015	30¼	30¼	30½
5	Erie gen lien 4s 96	54¼	53¾	53¾
16	Erie cv 4s 53 A	63¼	63¼	63¼
47	Erie 4s 95	58	58¾	59
16	Erie & Jer 6s 55	87¼	87¾	98½
30	Ero Tonawa T&R 3s 61	102	102	102
16	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	99½	99¼	99½
6	Goodrich 4¼s 56	106½	106	106½

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
3	Gt Nor 5s 73	96½	96½	96½
1	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87½	87½	87½
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	87	86¾	87
11	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	99½	99½	99½
37	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¼	97	97
4	Gt Nor 3½s 67	77¾	77¾	77¾
1	G Bay & W deb B	9¼	9¼	9¼
2	Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	68¾	68	68
16	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47	47	47
1	Houst'nOil Tex 4½s 54	104	104	104
27	Hudson Coal 5s62A	103½	103½	103½
1	Huds Co Gas 5s 49	38½	38½	38½
21	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	123½	123½	123½
21	Hud&Man inc 5s257	42	41½	42
5	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	91¾	91¾	91¾
1	Ill Cen 3½s 52	104½	104¾	104¾
8	Ill Cen 4s 53	39¾	39¾	39¾
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	39¾	39¾	39¾
37	Ill Cen 4½s 66	40¾	40¾	40¾
21	Ill Cen Omaha 3s 51	40¾	40¼	40½
10	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	40¾	40¼	40¾
7	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44¼	43¾	43¾
1	Inland Stl 3s 61	40	39¾	39¾
1	Inspirat C Cop 4s 52	106½	106½	106½
75	Int Gt Nor a] 6s 52	100½	100½	100½
50	Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	19	19	19
1	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16	16	16
4	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	15¾	15¾	15¾
10	Int Paper 5s 55	31¾	31¾	31¾
2	Int Paper 5s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
19	Int T&T 5½s 55	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	James F&C Elec 4s 59	54½	54½	54½
1	Kanaw & Mich 4s 90	49½	48¾	48¾
17	KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	88	88	88
7	K C South 5s 50	44¼	43¾	43¾
4	K C South 3s 50	68½	68	68
9	Kresge Found 3s 50	63½	63½	63½
12	Lac Gas 5½s 53	103½	103½	103½
12	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	83¾	83¾	83¼
1	Lac Gas 5s 62	83¼	83¼	83¼
1	Lautaro Nol inc 78	97¼	97¼	97½
1	Leh & NY 4s 45	32½	32½	32½
1	Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	66¾	66¾	66¾
1	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	60½	60½	60½
10	Leh Val 2003 st	49¼	49¼	49¼
1	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	35	35	35
18	Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32	32	32
1	Liggett&M 7s 44	30	29½	29½
1	Lion Oil cv 4½s 52	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Long Dock 2¾s 50	101	101	101
8	Long Is rfg 4s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
8	Long Is rfg 4s st	97	96¾	96¾
2	Lorillard Co 5s 51	97½	97	97
2	Louis & Nash 2003	125¾	125¼	125¼
1	Lou&N Atl R&C 4s 58	95	95	95
2	Maine Cen 4½s 60	110¼	110¼	110¼
3	Marion St Show 6s 47st	49¾	49½	49½
5	Mar St Ry 3s 45 st	98¾	98¾	98¾
12	McKess&Rob 3½s 56	75¼	75¼	75¼
1	Mich Cen 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	Mich Con Gas 4s 63	96	96	96
10	MilSparta&NW 4s 47	107	107	107
7	M & St L con 3s ct	23¼	23	23
3	MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	8¾	8¾	8¾
3	MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	33¾	33¾	33¾
2	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	M-K-Tex 5s 62A	11¼	11¼	11¼
3	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	25½	25½	25½
16	M-K-Tex 5s 67	9¼	9	9
10	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	34¾	33¾	33¾
3	Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	21¼	21¼	21¼
1	Mo Pac 3s 65 A	11¾	11¾	11¾
39	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	27¾	27¾	27¾
50	Mo Pac 5s 80 H	28	27¾	28
10	Mo Pac 5s 81	28¼	28¼	28¾
75	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	28	27¾	28
3	MonWPaPubSv4½s60	29	29	29
7	Mont Pow 3¾s 66	109	109	109
1	Mor&Essex 5s 55	106½	106	106

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
10	Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	104½	104½	104½
11	PCC&StL 5s 70A	110½	110½	110½
2	Readg 4½s 80	86¾	86¼	86¾
2	Readg 4½s 97 A	78¼	78¼	78¼
4	Readg 4½s 97 B	78¼	78¼	78¼
21	Rem Jer Cen 4s 51	70¼	69¾	69¾
3	Repub Steel 5½s 56	102½	102½	102½
1	Repub Steel 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Repub Steel 4½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Rey Cop&B 3¼s 67	104½	104½	104½
22	Rio Gr West 1st4a39	101¾	101¾	101¾
4	Roch G&E 2¼s 43	46¾	46¾	46¾
69	SfLIM&S4s R&G33	109¾	109¾	109¾
3	SfLIM&S4s R&G33 ct	12¼	12¼	12¾
2	SLFM&S 5s 50B	72½	72½	72¾
30	St L SF 5s 50B	82	82	82
5	StL SF 5s B 50 ct	18½	18½	18½
28	StL SF 4½s 78	14½	14½	14½
5	StL SF 4½s 78 ct st	18¾	18¼	18¼
4	StL SF 4s 50A ct	15	15	15
1	StL SF 4s 50A	14½	14	14
2	StL SW 5s 52	36½	36½	36½
10	StL SW rfg 5s 90	18¾	18¾	18¾
3	SA&A Pass 4s 43	77	76¾	76¾
29	Seab AL cn 6s 45	98	98	98
5	Sea AL 6s 45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1	Sea AL 4s 50 unst	7	7	6¾
1	Sea AL rfg 4s 52 ct	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	5	5	5
5	Shell Un 2¼s 61	4	3¾	3¾
4	So Col Pow 6s 47	100¾	100½	100½
52	Sou Pac 4½s 68	99	99	99
20	Sou Pac 4½s 81	106¾	105¼	106¼
45	So Pac 4½s 69	49¼	48¾	48¾
12	So Pac rfg 4s55	49	48¾	48¾
11	So Pac 3¾s 46	62¾	62½	62½
26	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48¾	48	48
4	So Pac SPTer 4s 50	78½	78	78
2	South Ry 6½s 56	50½	50¼	50¼
3	South Ry gen 6s 256	81	80½	80½
1	South Ry cn 5s 94	85¾	85¾	85¾
11	South Ry gen 4s 56	82¼	82¼	81
9	S W Bell Tel 3s 68	92¼	92¼	92¼
1	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	61½	61¼	61½
5	Stand Oil N J 2¾s 53	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	Tex Corp 3s 65	105	105	105
13	Tex Corp 3s 59	107¾	107	107
3	Tex & N Orl 5s	107½	107¼	107½
1	Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	98	98	98
5	Tex & Pac 5s 77B	102½	102½	102½
5	Tex & Pac 5s 79C	62¾	62½	62¾
5	Tex & Pac 5s 80 D	62¾	62½	62¾
1	Third Ave a] 5s 60	62¾	62¾	62¾
1	Toronto Hy&Buf 4s 46	77	77	77
3	T St L&W 4s 50	38¾	38¾	38¾
10	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	61	61	61
1	Un Pac 3½s 71	17	17	17
1	Un Pac 4s 2008	111¼	111	111
7	Unit Drug 5s 53	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	U S Steel 2.60s 54	92¼	92	92¼
2	Utah Lt & Trac 4½s 44	102½	102	102
7	Utah P&L 5s 44	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Va El & Pow 3½s 68	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	Va &SW 1st 5s 2003	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	86	86	86
16	Wabash rfg 5½s78	109¾	108¾	109¾
24	Wabash 1st 5s 39	23¾	23	23
19	Wabash 5s 80 D	75¾	75¼	75½
4	Wabash Oma 3½s 41	32¾	32½	32½
13	Wabash 5s 76 B	22¾	22¼	22¼
93	Wabash 4½s 78C	25	25	25
8	Wabash Des M 4s 39	23¼	21¾	23¼
3	Warren Bros 6s 41	31½	31¼	31¼
2	West Pen P 3½s 66	87¼	87¼	87¼
1	West Shore 4s 2361	111½	109¾	109¾
4	West Yn P Pa 5s 54	45	45	45
1	Westn Md 5½s 77A	104¼	104¼	104¼
6	Westn Md 4s 52	99¾	99¼	99¾
1	WNY & Pa gen 4s 43	90	90	90
15	Westn Gum cv 4½s	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	24¼	24¼	24½
2	Westn Un 5s 51	24½	24¼	24½
38	Westn Un 5s 60	88¾	88½	88¾
1	West Un 4½s 50	86¼	86	86
4	Wilson&Co 4s 55	85¾	85¾	85¾
13	Wis Cen 4s 49	103	103	103
6	Young S&T 3½s 60	41¾	41½	41½
		102	101¾	101¾

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 7s 45 A	11	11	11
2	Antioquia 7s 57	10¾	10¾	10¾
11	Argentine 4s 72 Pub	72	72	72
3	Argentine 4s 72 Ap	72	72	72
3	Argentine 4½s 48	72	72	72
18	Argentine 4½s 71	62	62	62
56	Australia 5s 57	75	74¾	75
1	Bavaria 6½s 45	7½	7½	7½
1	Berlin City 6½s 50	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Brazil 8s 41	23¾	23¾	23¾
7	Brazil 6½s 26-57	19¾	19¼	19¾
5	Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¾	19¼	19¾
25	Brazil C Rv El 7s 52	20¼	20	20¼
15	Buen A 4½s 77	58½	58½	58½
2	Buen A 4½s Aug 76	58½	58½	58½
9	Buen A 4½s Apr 76	58½	58½	58½
9	Buen A 6s 51 st	80½	80½	80½
4	Canada 4s 60	88	88	88
49	Canada 3½s 61	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	Canada 5s 52	98¼	98¼	98¼
8	Canada 3s 67	95	95	95
5	Chile 7s 42	16½	16½	16½
2	Chile 7s 42 asd	15¼	14¼	14¼
2	Chile 6s 63	15½	15½	15½
9	Colomb 3s 70	33¾	33	33¾
6	Cuba 5½s 45	103½	102½	102½
6	Cuba 5½s 53	104½	104½	104½
134	Cuba 4½s 77	74	73¾	73¾
19	Denmark 6s 42	70½	70	70¼
2	Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext	60	60	60
17	Ger Gov 5½s 65	5¾	5½	5½
22	Ger Govt 7s 49	6¾	6¼	6¼
1	Hungary 4½s 79 ext	12½	12½	12½
2	Hung Mun 7½s 45	20¼	20¼	20¼
2	Italy 7s 1951	47½	47½	47½
2	Japan 5½s 65	80	80	80
3	Me Water 5½s 50	50½	50	50½
1	Norway 6s 43	80	80	80
7	Norway 4½s 58	86	86	86
8	Norway 4s 63	35½	35	35½
8	Orient Dev 6s 53	6¾	6¾	6¾
1	Panama 3½s 94 A st	69	69	69
2	Pernambuco 7s 47	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Peru 7s 59	9¼	9¼	9¼
5	Peru 1st 6s 60	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Prussia 6s 52	7¾	7¾	7¾
10	Prussia 6½s 51	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Rio de Jan 6s 53	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 7s 67	10¾	10¾	10¾
1	Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68	11¼	11¼	11¼
1	Rome 6½s 52	11¾	11¾	11¾
51	Sao Paulo 8s 36	16½	16½	16½
5	Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	11¾	11¾	11¾
2	Uruguay El P 7s 45	11¾	11¾	11¾
3	Uruguay 8s 46	27½	27	27

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Astna-Standard Engineering	8¼	8½
American Hardware Co	23	25
American Manufacturing	28	38
American Manufac 5 pf	80	84
American Wringer Co	5½	6¾
†Amoskeag Company	23¾	....
†Amoskeag Company pf	73¾	....
Appleton Company	27	31
Appleton Company 7 pf	108	113
Applied Arts Corp	3	3¾
Arlington Mills	39	42
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	23¼	38½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¼	3½
Automobile Banking $1.80 pf	18¼	17½
Auto Ordnance	10½	12¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	34¾	36¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	110	113
Berkshire Fine Spinning	8	9¼
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	67	70
Bard & Son Inc 5 pf	101	67
Boston Wharf Company	15	17
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	31½	34½
Boston Worsted Mills pf	4¾	5
Brinks Inc	77	....
Campbell A S Co Inc	31½	41½
Central Railway Signal A	39¼	....
Chapman Valve Manufac	31¼	34½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14¾	16½
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27	30
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	106	111
Draper Corporation	27	30¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	70½	78½
Eastern Corporation	16	18
Eastern Corporation pf	85¾	89¾
Easton Co	17	19
Family Loan Society Inc	11	13
Family Loan Society pf A	11½	13½
Franklin Process	24½	27½
Fruit of the Loom	31	34
General Fire Extinguisher	11	12½
Gidding-Lewis Mach Tool	15	17
General Machinery	27	30
Goodall Worsted Company	14¾	15¾
Graton & Knight Co	77	79
Graton & Knight Co pf	25	28
Great Northern Paper Co	38¾	39¾
Greenfield Tap & Die 8% pf	61	66
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	17	20
Harrington & Richardson	4½	5
Heywood-Wakefield Co	7¼	8½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	11¾	13¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	30	36
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23½	26
Hooker Electro Chem	20¾	23¾
Hygrade Sylvania Corp	7½	8¾
International Machine Tool	6½	10½
Keith-George E Co	10¼	12¾
Kendall Company	9½	11
Kennedy's Inc pf	8	10
King-Seeley Corp	17½	19½
Landers Frary & Clark	44	47
Lawrence Portland Cement	24½	26½
Lincoln Stores Inc	21¾	24¾
Lincoln Stores 7	88½	88½
Lindlow Mfg Associates	86¼	86
Marathon Paper Mills	88¾	88¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	103	103
Merck & Co	41¾	41½
Merrimack Manufacturing	102	101¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	45	48
Millers Falls Company	104¼	104¼
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	99¾	99¼
Nashawena Mills	90	90
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	104¾	104¾
Nashua Manufacturing Co	24¼	24½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	88¾	88½
National Chemical & Mfg	42¾	43¾
National Shirt Shops	41	43
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	40¾	41¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	103	103
Nicholson File Company	41¾	41½
†Nonquitt Mills	102	101¾
Ohio Finance	....	....
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	14	16
Parker Appliance	38	41
Plymouth Cordage Company	72	72
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	72	72
Quincy Mkt C S & W 3 pf	62	62
Quinsigamond Mills	80	79¾
Rexford Corp	75	74¾
Rockwood Sprinkler	7½	7½
Russell Mfg Co	23¼	25¼
Saco Lowell Shops	13¾	15¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	71	74
Saco Lowell Shops pf A	106	108
*Sagamore Manufacturing Co	42	46
Sanford Mills	24½	28½
Sargent & Co	24½	26½
Sargent Signal Co	3¾	4¾
Tampax Inc	37	39
Triumph Explosive Inc	3¾	4¾
Union Premier Food Strs pf	42	46
United Elastic Corp	81½	84½
U S Envelope

Text of President's Order Taking Over Bendix Aviation Plant

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's statement on the taking over of the plant of Air Associates, Inc., follows:

Continuous production in the Bendix, N. J., plant of Air Associates, Inc., is essential to national defense. It is engaged in manufacturing for the United States and its contractors military aircraft parts and accessories vital to the defense of the Nation.

Production in this plant is now seriously impaired because of a labor dispute and cessation of work is imminent.

In July, a strike was called at the Bendix Plant by the United Automobile Workers of America, which had been certified by the National Labor Relations Board as the sole collective bargaining agency. Unsuccessful efforts at conciliation were made by the Conciliation Service of the Department of Labor and the New Jersey State Board of Mediation, and the Labor Division of the Office of Production Management, and on July 17, 1941, the Secretary of Labor certified the dispute to the National Defense Mediation Board.

The Board was successful in arranging a resumption of production pending consideration of the major issues in controversy. Negotiations between the parties proceeded through August and September without tangible results. On Sept. 30, 1941, another strike was called and the Board immediately scheduled another hearing.

Company Stood Firm

The Board made extensive efforts to arrange for a termination of the strike, but the Company refused to agree to take the strikers back to their former jobs. On Oct. 9, 1941, the Board again issued a formal recommendation, calling for the termination of the strike and calling upon the Company immediately to return all strikers to their former jobs.

The Union accepted these recommendations, but despite all attempts by the Board, the Office of Production Management, and the War Department, the Company has failed to carry out its part of the recommendations.

As a result of this failure on the part of the Company, production of this plant is gravely jeopardized. Therefore, as President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the United States, I have directed that the Secretary of War should immediately take possession of and operate the plant and remain in charge and continue to operate the plant as long as may be required in the interest of national defense.

Our country is in serious danger. The products of this plant play an indispensable part in its defense. I call upon all workers in this plant to co-operate with the War Department in insuring an immediate resumption of maximum production.

Text of Executive Order

Whereas, on the twenty seventh day of May, 1941, a Presidential proclamation was issued, declaring an unlimited national emergency and calling upon all loyal citizens in production for defense to give precedence to the needs of the Nation to the end that a system of government which makes private enterprise possible may survive; and calling upon our loyal workmen and employers to merge their lesser differences in the larger effort to insure the survival of the only kind of government which recognizes the rights of labor or of capital, and calling upon all loyal citizens to place the Nation's needs first in mind and in action to the end that we may mobilize and have ready for instant defensive use all of the physical powers, all of the moral strength, and all of the material resources of the Nation; and

Whereas, Air Associates, Inc., has contracted to furnish the United States and its contractors with parts and equipment necessary for the production of military aircraft vital to the defense of the United States and such parts and equipment have been in the course of manufacture at the Bendix, N. J., plants of such company, and the United States owns facilities there situated; and

Whereas, a controversy arose concerning the terms and conditions of employment between said company and its workers which they have been unable to adjust by collective bargaining and the controversy was duly certified to the National Defense Mediation Board established by Executive Order of March 19, 1941; and whereas production was interrupted at said plants during the course of mediation before said Board by a strike and the Board, pending further mediation, recommended that the workers call off the strike and the company return all strikers upon application to their former jobs without discrimination, and whereas the workers affected, through their representatives, have accepted but the Company has failed to carry out the Board's recommendation; and

Whereas, due to such failure on the part of the Company, production has now been impaired and complete cessation of production is now imminent at said plant and the objectives of said proclamation of May 27, 1941, are thereby jeopardized and it is essential to the defense of the United States that normal production be assured and cessation averted; and,

Whereas, for the time being and under the circumstances set forth, it is essential in order that full production at said plants be assured, that the plants be operated by or for the United States in such manner as may be expedient:

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, pursuant to the powers vested in me by the Constitution and Laws of the United States, as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of War immediately, insofar as may be necessary or desirable, to take possession of and operate the Bendix, N. J., plants of Air Associates, Incorporated, through and with the aid of such person or persons or instrumentality as he may designate, and to produce the military airplane parts and equipment called for by the company's contracts or as may be otherwise required for the national defense, and do all things necessary or incidental to that end. The Secretary of War shall employ or authorize the employment of such employees, including a competent civilian advisor on industrial relations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this order, and, in furtherance of the purposes of this order the Secretary of War may exercise any existing contractual or other rights of said company or take such other steps as may be necessary or desirable including the use of troops.

Possession and operation hereunder shall be terminated by the President as soon as he determines that such possession and operation are no longer required in the interests of national defense.

U. S. Deliveries to Russia Exceed Pledges of Envoys

Continued from Page 1

ord" lends a monetary aura of admission to state secrets. But the aura becomes quite meaningless when one discovers that what Averell Harriman says to the members of the National Press Club in confidence, is exactly what William L. Batt, the Office of Production Management's chief of materials, said in a radiocast.

Those who glow with excitement on hearing Admiral William H. Standley describe Mr. Stalin's appearance and manners at a private dinner find the same material in Mr. Hopkins' published text. As a matter of fact, what happens is that the private statements confirm the public and official. These returned emissaries to Mr. Stalin are telling the same story, in public and private.

From it the whole story of America's new relations with Soviet Russia are now spread on the public record for the actual figures of tanks, planes, guns, and ammunition which have and are being shipped to Russia. The important points which emerge from the outpourings of the American delegates—stressed by every one and stated with the same conviction in private as in public—are as follows:

1. Russia is a good risk for American aid. Russia is inspired from Mr. Stalin to peasant and mechanic with a relentless will to carry on the fight against Hitler. Mr. Stalin will never make a separate peace with Hitler. And the Russians will be able to keep an army in the field and to keep on fighting—if American supplies arrive on time.

2. The Russians proved themselves supreme realists in the Moscow negotiations. They knew what could be deliyered. They avoided any flights of fancy. Actually the American deliveries requested and pledged are less than can be produced. Deliveries today are exceeding the pledges.

Americans Get Surprise

Two reasons lie behind this undiplomatic outpouring of what under other circumstances would be considered secrets of state.

The Americans who went to Russia—Mr. Harriman, Mr. Hopkins, Admiral Standley, Mr. Batt, and all the long list of accompanying officials and technicians—got a big surprise. Your writer has watched three of these men tell their story in private. There was no doubt from the expressions of their faces and from what they said, that Russia was a profound shock to dozens of their old preconceptions.

All of them went to Moscow deeply suspicious of Russian efficiency and Russian capacity to use good American machinery. Most of them went to Moscow from years of deep resentment of everything connected with Russia and the word Communism. All of them have returned with tremendous respect for Russian mechanical efficiency, and with a strange new feeling that Russia may be the Communist homeland, but that Communism in Russia has no connection with the selfish opportunism and obstructionism of the Communist Party in the United States.

Some return feeling more bitter than ever against American Communists, but believe that Mr. Stalin would suppress them if he could, and most are inclined to the new theory that the best way to nullify and destroy subversive Communists in America is to earn the friendship and gratitude of Russia itself by going to its aid in its hour of national peril.

Unable to Keep Quiet

The very surprise of these men is partial explanation of their public and private remarks. It was all so contrary to what they expected that they cannot keep quiet about it. There is another big reason. From the day Germany moved against Russia the Administration's foreign policy has bucked tougher opposition on aid to Russia than on any one other specific point. No one loved Communist Russia, except the professional Communists. No one, almost literally, believed that Russia could stand up against the German Army. No one, almost literally, believed that Russia had learned how to keep a delicate piece of machinery in operation by judicious use of oil and care.

These deep-seated American conceptions, or misconceptions, about Russia acted as a powerful brake on Roosevelt foreign policy during the past season. So when hard-headed men from the business world, such as Mr. Batt, and men who have crusaded for years against Communism, like Admiral Standley, come back from Moscow with the answers—well—no one is going to try to keep them from supplying the answers.

Here are some salient excerpts from the crop of answers from these people:

Mr. Hopkins, in the current American Magazine says:

"Put your prejudices aside. Ask yourself whom you want on the west shore of that 50 miles of sea which separates Asiatic Russia from Alaska. Whom do you want —Stalin or Hitler? Whom would you choose—the Axis powers or Russia? Yet choosing is not inevitably up to you.

"'We Russians shall win this war,' said Stalin, leaning forward, his hands flat upon his desk. 'The battle front will remain west of Moscow. Russia will not fail. Russia is huge. She is inexorable. Russia is fighting—for Russia. She will not again be enslaved. Once we trusted this man—'

"Hitler again, I hope never to be hated as Stalin hates Hitler. His great figure seemed to grow larger. His hands seemed to feel for something. We sat in silence until he relaxed again."

Reasons for Hesitancy

Mr. Batt, over the radio, said: "Like many other Americans, I assumed the Russians to be good agriculturists but poor technicians. It seemed to me that it might be a waste of valuable machine tools, for example, to ship them to people who did not know how to make the best use of them.

"I knew that many military experts believed that the days of Russian resistance were numbered. Then, too, I knew that many Americans were hesitant about aid to Russia because of their dislike of the Soviet form of government."

What he saw with his own eyes in the Soviet Republic, Mr. Batt said, resolved his fears and his uneasiness. Some of the "revelations" he reported were as follows:

"We saw Russian mechanics assembling British and American airplanes. They worked with impressive intelligence and imagination and speed. They worked long hours. They had very little equipment, but did incredibly well with what they had.

"We saw perfectly satisfactory landing fields built under the greatest of difficulties and in remarkable time. Swamps had been drained. Hills had been leveled. Forests had been cut down.

"We saw an aircraft factory and an airplane engine plant. We could see few differences between them and similar plants in the United States. As far as one could judge, their inspection standards compared favorably with ours. The men obviously were working intelligently and hard. These were not the clumsy, careless, left-handed fellows, mechanically, I had assumed the Russians to be. They were ingenious, intelligent, and technically trained. Rather than wasting equipment, they were making the most of it.

"We saw many Russian officers and officials and spent long hours in conference with them. Almost without exception they were capable, well-informed men. They were determined to see this thing through. They were confident that Hitler could throw everything he had into the breach and could never bring about the surrender of men, materials, and territory and still go on fighting.

"They were contemptuous of the very suggestion of a separate peace with Germany, and I am satisfied they meant it.

"We saw the Russians moving heavy industrial equipment back from the fighting zones, through Moscow, and into the interior, to be set up elsewhere and production resumed."

What Mr. Harriman and others are saying simultaneously off the record cannot be quoted directly. But most Washington correspondents, including the writer, have heard it and can testify that it is all down the same alley.

While this barrage of information is building up the foundations of the public case for aid to Russia, actual deliveries are going ahead swiftly and new allocations apparently are being made. It is hush-hush of course. But there is reason to believe that some allotments of new planes, and tanks, previously earmarked for the American Army are being diverted to the Russian ferry.

U. S. Destroyer Sunk on Convoy Off Iceland

Continued from Page 1

only damaged on Oct. 17—was an old-type flush-decked destroyer laid down at the end of the first World War and completed in 1920.

The text of the Navy's brief announcement of its sinking was as follows:

"The Navy Department announced that the United States destroyer Reuben James was sunk by a torpedo during the night of Oct. 30-31 while convoying in the North Atlantic west of Iceland.

"The commanding officer is Lieut. Commander H. L. Edwards, United States Navy.

"No further details are available at this time, but will be released when received."

When correspondents gathered about the President's desk this morning he was reading the newsticker accounts of the Navy announcement and he began by saying that he had received no additional details.

With diplomatic correctness President Roosevelt, as did Secretary of State Cordell Hull later, declined to comment on the prospect of a break in United States-German diplomatic relations. He said that up to that point the matter was not under consideration.

Parallel to 1917

Patently the President and the Secretary of State could not comment on such an act until it was decided upon, although the parallel between events today and those of 1917 was widely remarked in Washington.

The historical fact is that it was not long after Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare in the first World War that the German Ambassador was "invited" to leave the country. This step came shortly after President Wilson began arming merchant ships, a step which Congress is now about to authorize.

In re-emphasizing the decision of the Government not to disclose information on German submarines which may be destroyed, the President explained that such information can be kept from the German Government for considerable time, and the anxiety caused by unexplained absence of submarines is a weapon worth using.

President Roosevelt related that during the first World War, while casualties to Allied vessels were reported, information on destruction of German submarines was withheld. In those cases, he said, Germany simply did not know the fate of its submarines—the Imperial Government knew merely that certain submarines never returned home. This, he said, had an important effect on the morale of the crews of other submarines.

In the World War

He cited an example of his own experience in 1918, when, aboard a French blimp, a submarine was sighted in the Bay of Biscay near the mouth of the Loire River. The blimp dropped a buoy, and airplanes and submarine chasers dropped depth charges which destroyed the submarine.

Yet, he said, this destruction of an underseas raider was not reported—in fact, it was not even confirmed officially until divers examined the bottom many months after the war ended.

The Rueben James, according to Jane's Fighting Ships, was 314 feet long with a beam of 30 feet and a displacement of 1,190 tons. She was armed with four 4-inch naval rifles and a battery of antiaircraft guns.

The difference in armor protection between this 1920 destroyer and the modern Kearny grimly illustrated that the Reuben James was apparently almost instantly destroyed by a direct torpedo hit while the Kearny so effectively withstood the same punishment that she sad no great difficulty in reaching a port 400 miles away.

Today the United States has a total of 171 destroyers afloat and 193 more either under construction or authorized in its present building program.

Berlin's reaction to the report of the sinking strengthened the belief here that the Germans had opened unrestricted warfare against American naval and merchant vessels.

"A convoy is recognized under international law as a British military formation and therefore escorting ships are liable to attack," a German spokesman declared in Berlin today.

Army Seizes Aviation Plant

Continued from Page 1

defense industry at present is outrageous, and they are eager for some sort of restrictive industrial legislation. They agree, however, as does the Navy, that there are hundreds of peaceable labor settlements drawn up unknown to the public every day to one dispute that results in a strike, and there is a qualified agreement to the statement recently made by Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, before the House Banking Committee that the national strike situation is "improving."

There was a disposition here to contrast the Administration treatment of the two latest industrial flare-ups. Mr. Roosevelt took the position that the Air Associates firm, which manufactures airplane parts at Bendix, N. J., had defied the Mediation Board and placed the blame for continuing labor trouble on the company in a formal statement from the White House.

In the coal strike affecting the right to a union shop by the 53,000 workers in the captive coal mines owned by the steel companies, the Mediation Board at first declined to hand down a decision as to the union shop issue, which is the sole matter in the controversy. It proposed a method for arbitrating the difference, which John L. Lewis declined, and he later thrice defied Mr. Roosevelt's appeals to keep the mines open pending a settlement. It is known that Mr. Roosevelt was considering seizure of the mines, just as he has now seized the plant at Bendix.

The difference of the Administration treatment in the two disputes seems to be compounded in part of policy and in part of expediency. In one case the Mediation Board handed down a positive recommendation, which the company allegedly defied, and the Government backed up the finding; in the other the Board declined to hand down a decision on the issue, but instead recommended a further method of discussing the matter, which, theoretically at least, did not present as sharp and clear-cut an issue.

Third Plant Seized

On the side of expediency, there can be no question that it is easier for the Government to seize and run a single plant than a whole series of coal mines in half a dozen different States, where the men's loyalty to a magnetic leader is extreme. Twice before Mr. Roosevelt has ordered plants seized, once on June 9 when striking Congress of Industrial Organizations workers defied the Mediation Board in the North American Aviation strike at Inglewood, Calif., and again on Aug. 23 when the Government took over the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Yards at Kearny, N. J., a subsidiary of United States Steel, when the employer refused to accept the Board's recommendation for ending a labor dispute. In each of these former cases the Government has successfully reopened production; in the first instance the plant was turned back shortly to the employer and the strikers submitted; in the second the Government still operates the shipyard.

The Mediation Board met at 10:30 a. m., to pick a jury to decide whether Mr. Lewis shall be granted a union shop for 53,000 miners in the captive pits.

Widely current is a report that Mr. Lewis has reason to believe the Board's recommendations will be for a union shop and that the steel companies will accept for their mines although maintaining an open shop in their own steelmaking operations.

The Mediation Board consists of 11 members in plenary session, but the panel from which those 11 may be drawn numbers 41 first-line mediators and alternates. The 11-man panel which will judge the captive coal mine dispute must be selected today before examination of the merits of Mr. Lewis' union shop demand can begin.

Chairman William H. Davis met in executive session with 27 members and alternate members of the NDLMB. Ten of the 11 regular members were present, the only absentee being George H. Harrison, President of the A. F. of L.'s Brotherhood of Railway Mail Clerks.

Board spokesmen indicated that Mr. Davis would not call in Mr. Lewis nor representatives of the major steel companies, which own the mines, for additional testimony. Instead, he presented each member and alternate with a 168 page digest of previous hearings before a three-man NDLMB panel.

C. I. O. President Phillip Murray, a Board member, conferred briefly with Mr. Davis before the meeting began at 11 a. m., a half-hour late.

The public members expected to serve on the 11-man board in this case are Mr. Davis, Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, and Charles F. Wyzanski, Jr., Brookline, Mass., attorney.

The Board's four regular employer members attended and were expected to be named to the 11-man "jury." They are: Cyrus Ching, Vice-President of the U. S. Rubber Company, New York City; Roger D. Lapham, Chairman of the Board of the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, San Francisco; Walter C. Teagle, Chairman of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, New York City, and Eugene Meyer, publisher of the Washington Post.

George Meany, A. F. of L. Secretary-Treasurer, and James Wilson, of the International Labor Office, were the only A. F. of L. representatives attending the meeting. They automatically will serve on the 11-man group.

Unless Thomas Kennedy, U. M. W. Secretary-Treasurer, disqualifies himself from the negotiations, he and Mr. Murray will represent the C. I. O., Board attaches said.

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General Electric Appliances
783 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 Harvard Street ASP. 3600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DERBY • *Jeweler*
WATCHES
HAMILTON—WALTHAM
WITTNAUER ALL PROOF
GALLET CHRONOGRAPH
A Special Waterproof Service
Watch $6.75 tax included
JOHN H. DERBY, Jeweler
Estab. 1907
HARVARD SQ., CAMB. TRO. 9367
DAVIS SQ., SOM. SOM. 1098
Repair and Delivery Service

Elizabeth Arden Toiletries
COMPLETE STOCKS
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQUARE

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
PRICES REDUCED 40%

Blipex
The Cleaner of White Enamel and Fine Furniture
50c bottle
SAGE'S
Harvard Square Tro. 2211 Belmont Center Bel. 4500

Something New!
PRESSURE COOKERS
2-3-4-qt. sizes cut cooking time down about 35 per cent
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6760

CONCORD

PLUMBING and HEATING
MacRAE COMPANY
6 Walden Street
Telephone 707

DEDHAM

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0108
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

LAWRENCE G. FROST
Automobile Insurance
Register NOW, Avoid Rush
Tel. 2148-W Dedham
46 Madison Street

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Friday and Saturday
FALL RIVER DAYS
★
Hundreds of Dollars in Free Gifts and Sensational Values for these two days only.

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON

Storey & Co.
E. O. M. SALE
MUSKRAT COATS—$179.00
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Ralph and Ruth Baker
announce
NEW FALL DRAPERY DISPLAYS
including DAMASK, GLO-SHEEN and SAILCLOTH FABRICS
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 MAIN STREET

SYLVESTER & GILE, Inc.
NASH
SALES SERVICE
Ford Parts and Service
Tel. 3734 389 Warren Ave., Brockton, Mass.

ATHERTON'S
41 Centre St., Brockton
FINE HOME FURNISHINGS ON THE BUDGET PLAN

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
Headquarters for All
General Electric Appliances
783 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

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FALL RIVER DAYS
★
Hundreds of Dollars in Free Gifts and Sensational Values for these two days only.

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3910

F. A. Lane Company
Fall Suits, Topcoats and Hats Now Ready
Surprising reasonable prices. Come in and look them over.

THE BOOK SHOP
WHO WAS THIS NAZARENE?
A challenging and definite biography of the Master, *by Albert F. Gilmore*
$2.75
536 MAIN STREET

Leisure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

QUALITY COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1941
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

ROY SERVICE STATION
Be Prepared
Sinclair-ise Your Car for Winter
Route 2, 191 Main St.

Lay Away a Gift a Day 'til Christmas at
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Prepare your car for Winter driving. Purchase your anti-freeze solutions now.
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310
Mobilgas

HINGHAM

For prompt and expert service call
JOHN HURTIN, Tailor
Cleansing—Pressing—Dyeing
Mothproofing . . . guaranteed—insured
FREE DELIVERY
South Street Hing. 0854

For the Smartest Nails . . .
We suggest the Chinese charm of CHEN YU which brings new loveliness to your nails and hands.
There are 20 shades, and with the one you choose you get a bottle of Chen Yu Hi-Luster Lacquerol Base.
DYKEMAN DRUG STORES
At the Square At the Center
HINGHAM 0300-1277

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing
Wm. B. Whiting Coal Co.
"Make it a rule to use Whiting's Fuel"
ESTABLISHED IN 1870
458 Dwight Street

LAWRENCE

Betty Hartford
Dresses
in the New Harvest Colors
$6.95
Misses', women's, and half sizes
THIRD FLOOR
Cherry & Webb's

New Fall Styles in WALK-OVER Shoes
for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

QUALITY FURS
at Moderate Prices
Since 1900
WEINER'S, Inc.
276 Essex Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Real Estate and Insurance

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW

BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.

1530 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326

Choice Groceries Carefully Selected
Meats and Poultry Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY

Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
from Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.

Chevrolet—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O K That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF Dealer
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX 1000

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Largest Stock Furnishing Goods

UNDERWEAR—SWEATERS
SUEDE JACKETS—HOSIERY
SHIRTS—SHORTS—RAINCOATS

On Sale at
TALBOT CLOTHING CO.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Neir Co.
NUDD STREET
JUST AROUND THE CORNER FROM CENTRAL STREET

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY

See the New
Modern Fairmont Combination Range
with Dual Oven **169.95**
EASY TERMS PALMER ST., ANNEX

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

For superior cleaning insist on
"Sanitone"
Highland Cleaners & Dyers, Inc.
278 Bridge Street 345 Westford Street
109 Central Street 331 W. Sixth Street
340 Broadway Dial 9369

LYNN

Men's QUALITY Topcoats

When you buy a topcoat at Goddard's you not only get the very smartest style, but you get the finest QUALITY that money can buy!
New England Cheviots $30 and $35
Coverts $28.50 and $40
Harris Tweeds $32.50

Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

Youth World
Serving the youth of Lynn
347 UNION STREET

Complete Children's Outfitters
Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

GLOVES

Unusual Values in Better Grade Gloves
Pigskins, Mochas, $2.65 and $3.95. Button and slip-on style. Regular and Cadet fingers

M. A. ROBERTS
Cor. Monroe and Washington Street
Authorized Agent for Adam Hats

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Charm for Your Home

A Beautiful Table

Will bring charm and harmony to your living room.

W. B. GIFFORD
Furniture
97-99 Market Street

See Furniture Fashions at
Hill-Welch

Lynn's Furniture Headquarters for 51 years . . . Six large floors just overflowing with new ideas that will give a lift to your home.

All moderately priced
19 Willow Street

Lay-a-Way Sale

Select That Christmas Gift NOW
Pay a Small Deposit
We Will Hold the Article
Until Christmas
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL Inc.
Lv 23400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

STACKPOLE'S
General Electric Radio
Victor, Columbia, Decca Records
27 Market Street LY. 2-5348

STATIONERY

Gifts
Personal Greeting Cards
151 Broad St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S

See Our Complete Line of
FLORENCE PRODUCTS

- DUAL OVEN RANGES
- GAS RANGES
- OIL RANGES
- OIL HEATERS
- RANGE OIL BURNERS
- EASY TERMS OF COURSE

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 MAIN STREET, MALDEN
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings

PRESCOTT & SON INSURANCE
SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6760

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Highlands Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES
460 Franklin St., Melrose Highlands
Tel. Mel. 2417

PRIOR
"The Haberdasher"
FOR THE GAMES
A warm zip-lined top coat topped by a smart new fall hat

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 41 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

1942 AUTO INSURANCE
ORDER NOW
WILTON P. HOGG
INSURANCE
Room 23, Taylor Bldg., 404 Main Street
Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
784 Main Street, Greenwood, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 1540

TURKEYS AND ALL THE TRIMMINGS
ANDREWS' MARKET
Mel. 4200-1-2-3 516 Main Street

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST CO.

NEEDHAM

STORER'S
Inc.
Quality Footwear
Theatre Bldg. Needham 2224

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
New Bedford Phone 9-6231

Shop NOW for Christmas
Gifts at the Store of 10,000 and 1 Gracious Gifts. The extra money you will have later on may not be able to buy what you really want.

Gulf Hill Dairy

Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 SPRING ST., West of Y. W. C. A.

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Tan Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS, DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

FUEL OIL COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Walk-Over Shoes
Newest Fall and Winter Styles for Men and Women
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 North Street

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: QUA. 0406. Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We will have very few 1942 automobiles to sell this year. As a result we are taking in trade only the finest cars which come to our salesroom. These cars are without question the finest used cars in the market.

Why not see our used cars before buying any car?

Woodward Chevrolet
426 Adams Street Milton
Blu. 9200

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0839

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

Proudly we present Lingerie by
VANITY FAIR
Slips $2.95
REMICK'S

"blue coal" New England Coke
Cities Service Fuel Oil
BUY NOW
DON'T DELAY
QUINCY COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 Hancock St. Pre 0047

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL READING 1340

SALEM

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
EWARDS SHOE STORE
184 Essex Street
Salem

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 3057. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM 2616

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

Davis Square Wall Paper & Paint Supply Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils
Shellacs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes
Glass and Putty
410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2636—2637

STOUGHTON

Buy Direct from the Maker
Save money on your
SUITS, TOPCOATS, OVERCOATS
NASHER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
On Cushing St., near Stoughton Sq., Stoughton, Mass. Just off Routes 27 and 138. Open 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Henley Suits
Arrow Shirts — Stetson Hats
A good place to buy good clothes
429 MOODY STREET WAL. 1884

GEO. I. KELLY

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment

Crossword Quiz Answers

L	O	N	D	O	N		C	H	O	P	I	N		
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MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

WEYMOUTH

The Cleanest Number in Town
Just call Wey. 2424 for
SOUTH SHORE Cleansers & Dyers
814 Broad St., East Weymouth

JOHN A. CLARK
Carpenter and Builder
All Work Guaranteed
38 Colonial Rd. Tel. Wey. 0314
NORTH WEYMOUTH

WINCHESTER

Edith Humphreys
Infants' and Children's Clothes
Musical Toys
18 Thompson Street Win. 0717
"THE GREENBRIER" MAGNOLIA
White Sulphur Springs

WINTHROP

Ham's STORES Catering Service Parties and Weddings
Dependable Food
Ice Cream—Candies
WINTHROP
BEACH Ocean 0057 CENTRE 0760 HIGHLANDS 1068

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

New Fall Woolens
All the attributes of style-worthiness, of variety of weave and color and of price. Probably the most extensive display of woolens in Worcester.
SLOCUM'S
476 Main Street Second Floor

For Children's Wearables from Head to Foot
The **Children's Shop**
478 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Outfitters to Children from Cradle to College

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 17/- a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

PAIGNTON, DEVON. The Haven—New street; comfortable home rent free in return light household duties; furnished or unfurnished. Christian Scientist preferred.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses. Ewins, Morland, Pitfield Road.

SUSSEX—Paying Guests received in Old Sussex Manor House, having modern conveniences, extensive garden and views. Home produce; from 4½ guineas. Box W-1629, BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

LADY seeks appointment trained bookkeeper, housekeeper, receptionist, 10 years hotel experience. Box W-1230, BCM/CSM, London.

England

BATH

FOR DYEING and CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

BIRMINGHAM

Useful and Acceptable CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Fireside Chairs
Coffee Tables
Tea Wagons
Bureaux
Cushions
Down Quilts
Kean & Scott Ltd.
104-108-110 Corporation St., Birmingham

BOURNEMOUTH

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER GLASS SPECIALITY—RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
843-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

Anderson & McAuley Ltd.
Household Linen, Down Quilts, Blankets, Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs, Hosiery and Lingerie
The Leading Specialist House
Gervis Place, Bournemouth

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

Shop at
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road
TEL. 7000
Also at Hastings, Eastbourne, Weymouth, Brighton, Southampton, Boscombe, Bath

Terraut's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

GRACE BROS.
Radio Specialists and Electrical Engineers
6, POST OFFICE BUILDINGS, WINTON
Tel. Winton 1881
Agents for all Leading Makes of Radio Specialists in S. W. reception. All Electrical Appliances stocked and repairs promptly executed.

JUDD
97a, Poole Road, Westbourne
52, Bournemouth Road, Parkstone
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE
Tel. Bournemouth 959

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS AND PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2616

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel. 3700

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63
EAST STREET
BRIGHTON
Specialists in
Household and Fancy Linens
Blankets
Down Quilts
Handkerchiefs
Hosiery
Lingerie
Knitwear and Gowns

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
Dyers
and Dry Cleaners

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

HOUSEHOLD LINEN
of Good Quality. No coupons required
Jolly & Son Ltd.
BRISTOL
Now Established at 62/64, Whiteladies Rd.

Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting
and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Departments
86/92b, Whiteladies Road, Clifton

BROMLEY

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.)
BROMLEY

ENGLAND

BROMLEY (Continued)

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2788

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25 Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District

CAREY & SON
GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS
192 BRIGHTON ROAD, COULSDON
TEL. PURLEY 1938

HEINZ **57 VARIETIES**

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

Methods of Voting

There are five methods of voting commonly used in popular organizations. The **first** is called "general consent." It is used in routine business where there is seldom any difference of opinion, such as approving minutes and accepting routine reports. The form is "If there is no objection, the minutes will be approved as read," . . . "They are approved," or "If there is no objection this report is accepted and will be placed on file," or "If there is no objection, the janitor will be asked to open the windows."

This is a great time saver and should be used freely when the occasion permits. Of course, if any one objects a vote must be taken, but this seldom happens.

The **second** method is **viva voce** (by the living voice) and is the most popular form in use. The form is, "All those in favor of the motion will say aye," . . . "Those opposed to the motion will say no."

The **third** is used in case of division of the house. It is a rising vote. Sometimes it is not quite clear whether it is the affirmative or the negative vote that prevails. In that case the chair asks the affirmatives to rise and be counted and then the negative. Some measures require a two-thirds vote to adopt. In such an instance a standing vote is taken. The chairman is free to take a rising vote whenever he thinks it desirable. When a rising vote is resorted to, the figures resultant on both sides should be recorded. Many organizations like to use the form of raising the right hand, instead of rising.

The **fourth** is the ballot. This is the form used for elections; its advantage is its secrecy. All elections should be by ballot, especially when there is much conflict of opinion, and members are reluctant to have their vote known to the membership. Any member may move that the vote be taken by ballot.

The **fifth** is by roll call and should be used in important affairs, such as involve large sums of money or adoption of unusual policies, for it commits each member to declare his opinion on any disputed measures. The names of the members are called alphabetically; the secretary calls his own name in its place, but the name of the president is called last. The reason is obvious. The names of the members and the record of their vote should be recorded in the minutes.

Awana Slaker-James

In Lighter Vein

This Week's Bargain

"The bride, who was given away with veil and orange blossom headdress."—Spotted by Punch in Scottish Paper.

That's That

Lady of the House: "Norah, the window in your room is so dirty you can't see out of it."

Norah: "But, madam, when I want to look out I open it."

"Young man, you've kept me waiting so long, I've a good notion not to even give you a complaint."

Stay Right Here

Sentry: "Halt! Who goes there?"

Voice in the Dark: "Cook, with doughnuts for breakfast."

Sentry: "Pass, Cook. Halt, doughnuts."—Exchange.

Nuisance

If your dog barks the whole night through,
Your neighbors won't "take up" with you.—Indianapolis News.

Brevities

Grit: We read that "the best way to hold a job is to cultivate a pleasing personality." Doing a bit of work now and then has also been known to help.

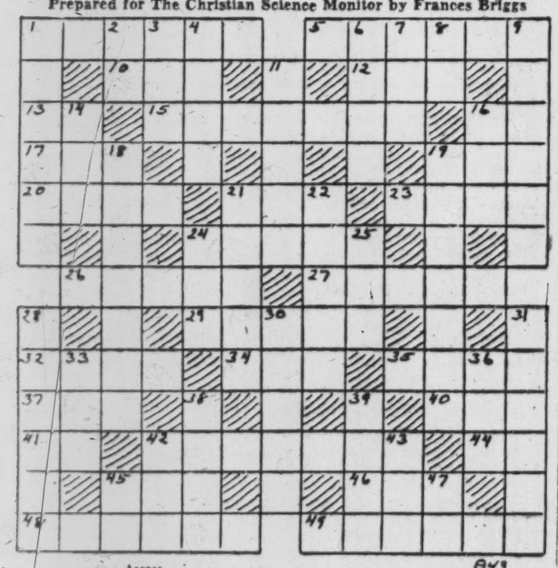
Dallas Morning News: The reason why we like to watch workmen putting up a tall building is because it makes us feel like we are encouraging them.

Punch ©: A Berlin paper says that Germany will have defeated Britain by the middle of next summer. The Germans are optimistic—particularly in their naïve confidence that we shall have a summer.

Brubaker in the New Yorker: It might be just as well to stop pursuing this Hitler-Napoleon parallel. Bonaparte remained an international nuisance for 20 years.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

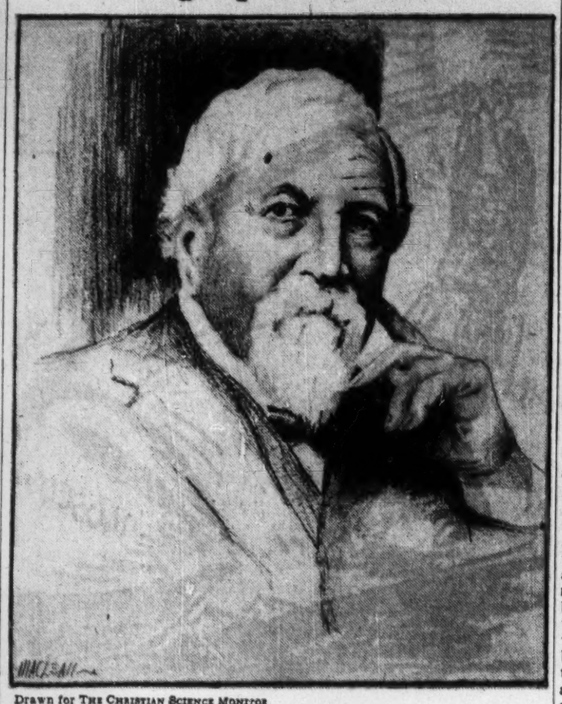
1—Where was William Penn born?
5—Who composed so-called "Raindrop Prelude"?
10—Help.
11—To be obliged to pay.
12—Depart.
13—Who is coupled with Lailah in Eastern romance?
14—In what country might you see mantillas worn (abbr.)?
15—Roof covering.
17—What is a corded fabric?
18—What is an English school for boys?
19—What is an end piece or part?
20—What is the twining stem of a hop vine?
21—Goutee is what?
22—Who is one of King Lear's daughters in Shakespeare's play?
25—How many sides has an octagon?
29—What flowers are associated with June?
32—Doctor Foster went to Glo'ster in shower of what?
34—Move swiftly.
35—An ibis is a fish, tree, or hawk—which?
37—According to Mother Goose, what bird said only "fiddle, faddle, feedle"?
40—To put on.
41—What is sym'bol for chlorine?
42—Who achieved quest of the Holy Grail?
44—What is Spanish for "yes"?
45—What is used in game of tipcat?
46—Observe.
48—What creature frightened little girl eating curds and whey?
49—Who was author of "A Sentimental Journey"?

Down

1—Who is the slave dealer in "Uncle Tom's Cabin"?
2—What is symbol for natrium?
3—Faint.
4—What is a river of Germany?
6—Sixty minutes equal what?
7—Possess.
8—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
9—Who is attendant upon Florence Dombey in "Dombey and Son"?
11—Where was Vivien Leigh born?
14—Not in.
16—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
18—Who is sister of 26 Across?
19—What was first name of Lovelace, English lyric poet?
21—What is singing voice of Allen Jones, cinema star?
23—Birds are said to do what?
24—Barrier.
25—Who was a Roman underworld god?
28—What bulbous plant blooms in early spring?
30—What is first name of 9 Down?
31—Venetians dwell where?
33—What tool is used to pierce small holes in leather?
36—Who was Greek goddess of dawn?
38—Crown of the head is what?
39—To throw.
42—What was one of the twelve tribes of Israel?
43—What is a river of Scotland?
45—What is a prefix meaning "twice"?
47—What is the comparative ending of adverbs?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Robert Browning

(1812-1889)

BROWNING STANDS forth unique in the world of letters.
Like Wagner's music his poetry is the poetry of the future.
"Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp!
Or what's Heaven for? . . ." he once exclaimed.
Thus he was always ready to greet the unknown with cheers.
Browning's parents belonged to the educated middle class.
They lived in London, in the great days of Queen Victoria.
The boy clamored for activity from the moment he could speak.
At school he acquired intellectual mastery over his comrades.
But the best of his education came from his father's library.
At twenty-one he faced the important question of a career.
Should be become a lawyer, a musician, a painter, or a poet?
After much deliberation, he decided in favor of poetry.
"Now you must educate yourself further," said Browning, Senior.
Whereupon he gave Robert his blessing, and a good allowance . . .
Then the happy boy sailed off to Venice, the Queen of Cities.
Once in Italy, he filled his thought with relics of bygone days.
He rummaged among old monasteries, studying medieval history.
On his way home he lingered in the Tyrol and along the Rhine.
At twenty he completed "Pauline," the confession of a poet;
"Pauline" caught the attention of some thoughtful readers.
Then he published "Paracelsus," the analysis of a character;
And "Paracelsus" brought him friends from every clime.

NOW BROWNING was moving in the literary circles of London.
He dined with Tennyson. . . . He visited with Carlyle.
True, he had produced dramas which brought little success.
But were not his short poems opening more and more doors?
Such was his position when he met Miss Elizabeth Barrett.
A mutual affection rapidly developed between the two poets.
They married, and left England for the sunshine of Italy.
Florence became their home, a home of books and art treasures . . .
And in that exhilarating atmosphere, they wrote and wrote . . .
The year 1855 was a fortunate one for English poetry.
"Men and Women," by Robert Browning, appeared in the fall.
"It is my elixir of life," declared Rossetti to a friend.
"Browning is our greatest poet since Shakespeare," said Ruskin.

YEARS of unalloyed wedded happiness unfolded for the poet.
Then the health of Elizabeth declined and she passed away.
It seemed as if Browning's universe was now rudely shattered.
But he arose from prostration and resumed his work, saying:
"World, as God has made it! All is beauty!
And knowing this is love, and love is duty . . ."
Soon he returned to London where he permanently settled.
Then he mingled again with the brilliant society of his time.
"Dramatis personae" brought him many enthusiastic readers.
"The Ring and the Book" gave him pre-eminence among poets.
It was the greatest achievement of the century in blank verse.
It was also one of the most daring adventures in storytelling.
The author repeated the same story ten different times.
Yet he held the interest of the reader to the very end.

BROWNING'S poems reveal a marvelous gallery of people.
Best of all they reveal him an unyielding fighter and optimist:
"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward,
Never doubted clouds would break,
Never dreamed, though right were worsted, wrong would triumph.
Held we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *bless thee, and keep thee: The* LORD *make his face shine upon thee, and be gracious unto thee: The* LORD *lift up his countenance upon thee, and give thee peace.*—NUM. 6:24-26.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why Black Highway Center-Lines Are Slow to Freeze Over?

Two factors may help to make the black line down the center of some highways slower about freezing over than the rest of the paving. The paint used in making the line often has a creosote base, and neither snow nor ice will stick to cresote anywhere near as easily as to cement or other highway materials. Also, the line being dull black, it absorbs a greater proportion of the heat from sunlight than any other color. Thus the black line tends to be warmer than the surrounding pavement—another reason for not frosting over so quickly.

What Causes the Surfaces That Are Exposed by Cutting an Apple In Half to Turn Brown?

The familiar coloration or browning of exposed surfaces of apples and other fruit is an example of the action of oxidases. Oxidases are enzymes which have the power of promoting oxidation in various substances. Thus the coating of brown that appears on the cut surface of fruit may be thought of as a form of rust, for it is the result of oxidation, just as the rust that forms on metals is the result of oxidation.

Why Chicago Was Nicknamed "The Windy City"?

Tritely enough, Chicago is called the Windy City because it is windy there. The city is located at the southwest end of Lake Michigan, and the lake storms and gales travel a fairly regular path to a point a little beyond the northern city limits. This causes Chicago to be swept almost constantly by winds varying in strength from gentle breezes to near-hurricanes.

If a Woman Holding Office as Postmaster Has the Title Postmistress?

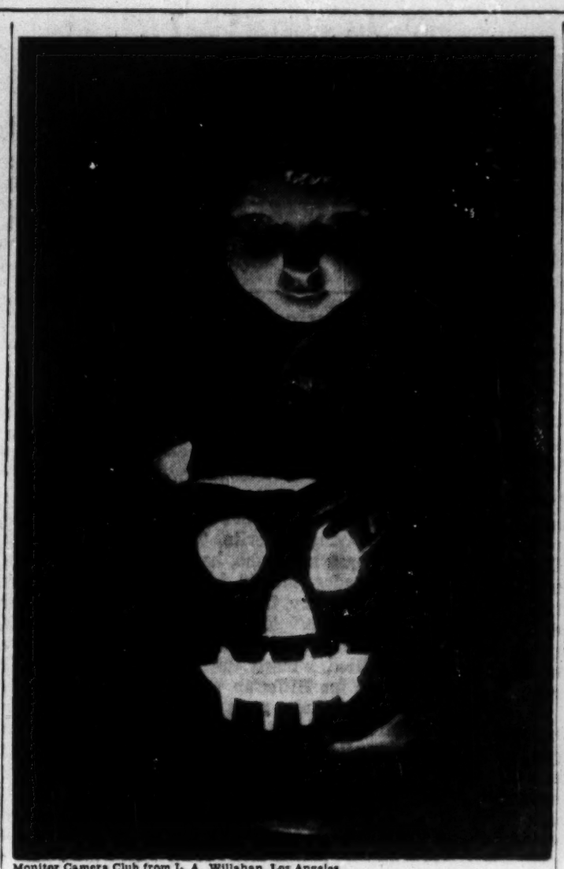
According to good authority, in official usage only the word "postmaster" is recognized as the title of the person holding that office. Officially, then, there is no such thing as a "postmistress."

W. P. Keasbey

Where Would You Find—

1. "The Bridge of Ships"?
2. A canvasback?
3. The "Crossroads of the Pacific"?
4. Rostov?
5. Cave of the Mounds?
6. The capital of Sicily?
7. St. George Bay?
8. The Sinarquistas?
9. A bobby?
10. The State with the largest inland water area?

(Answers appear on this page.)



Monitor Camera Club from L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles

Halloween Fun

The only light source, according to the contributor, was a 40-watt bulb inside the pumpkin.

Speaking of Art

Art is one of the few genuinely international activities; people separated by race, language, age and ideas can be united in an admiration for a single work of art.—G. Campbell McInnes, 1936.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

RCAF to the Rescue

Brandon, Manitoba

Army morale continues to be a much discussed subject. In any event there can be little wrong with a contingent that takes time out to remedy the financial woes of a comrade. The incident is explained in a letter sent to a Chicago reader by a member of the RCAF now stationed at Brandon. A paragraph of the letter reads:

"Even though everyone grumbles about being kept at the Manning Depot there is a wonderful spirit here. This is an example that occurred today: One of the boys lost his wallet containing $30 . . . sometime later a collection of a dime each was taken up from our squadron of more than 300 men—which more than made up the money he lost."

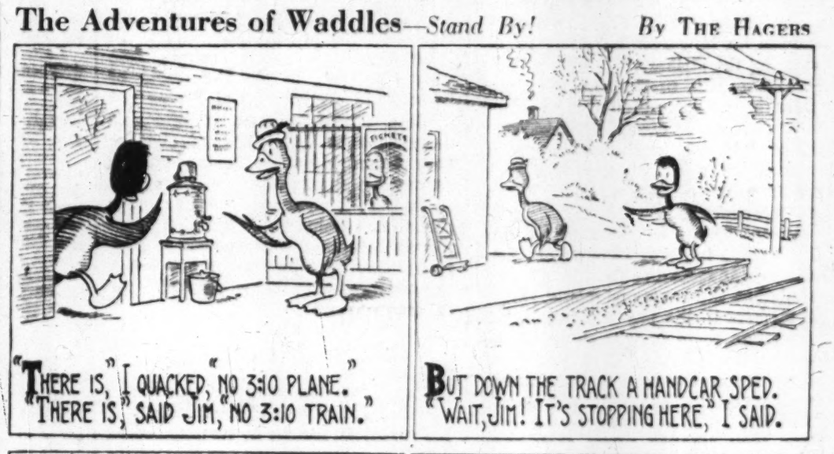
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A name given Britain's life line of supplies between Canada and Great Britain.
2. A North American sea-duck.
3. The Hawaiian Islands.
4. A commercial town of Don Cossacks, U. S. S. R., key to the Caspian Oil Fields.
5. A newly discovered cave in Dane County, Wisconsin.
6. Palermo.
7. Southwestern Newfoundland.
8. A semi-military organization in Mexico.
9. The name applied to a British policeman.
10. Florida, with a total of 4,298 square miles.

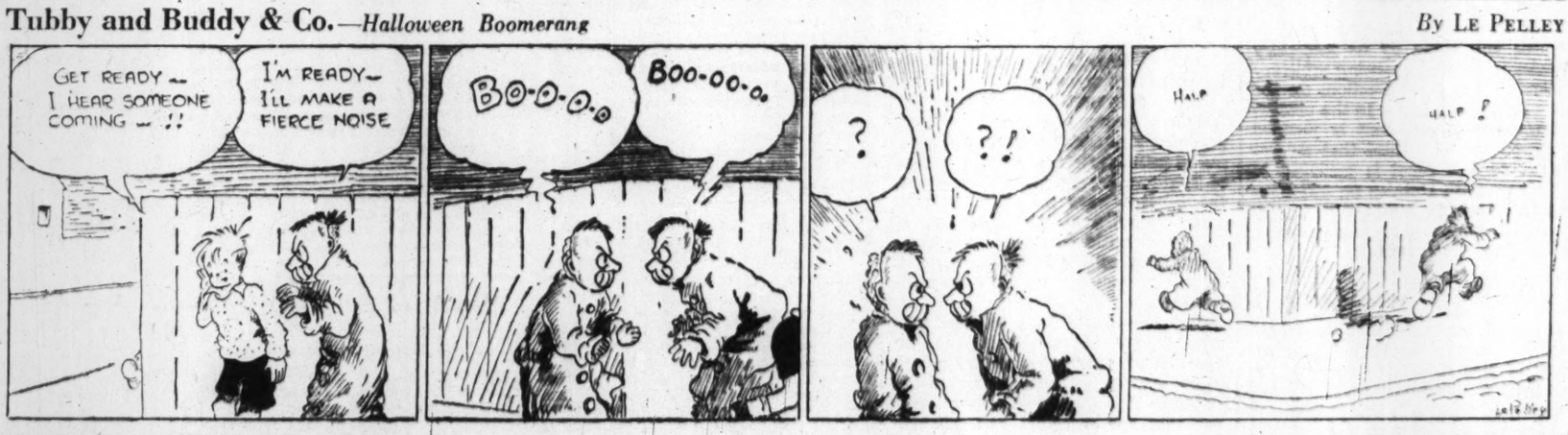
The Adventures of Waddles—*Stand By!*

By The Hagers


"THERE IS," I QUACKED, "NO 3:10 PLANE."
"THERE IS," SAID JIM, "NO 3:10 TRAIN."
BUT DOWN THE TRACK A HANDCAR SPED.
"WAIT, JIM! IT'S STOPPING HERE," I SAID.
"IT'S FALDI RALDI SURE. JIM, LOOK! HE'S LIKE HIS PAINTINGS IN YOUR BOOK."
"YOU'VE ALWAYS BEEN," SAID JIM, "A SPORT. DON'T LEAVE ME—I NEED YOUR SUPPORT!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Halloween Boomerang*

By Le Pelley



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—?—?—?

By Rodgers

This afternoon the Boss was reading a newspaper when suddenly he said, "Hey! That's something I ought to do right away!"
And without further ado, he put on his hat and coat, called me and headed down the street.
?-?-?
Well, sir, I don't know what he is up to—
But it must be something I shouldn't put off until tomorrow!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

When Management Balks

For some time there has been speculation as to what the Government would do to support recommendations of its National Defense Labor Mediation Board if its award should be rejected by labor in an important case. That situation has not arisen, but the Government has been faced for the first time with an evident instance of recalcitrant management in the case of Air Associates, Inc., at Bendix, N. J.

Briefly, the record of the dispute in this aviation manufacturing plant which has now been taken over by the War Department follows:

In July the United Automobile Workers, C. I. O., won an NLRB election to represent employees in the Air Associates plant. Shortly thereafter the company laid off a number of employees, assertedly because of lack of materials, but the union charged to the NLRB that the discharges were for union activity. Demanding reinstatement of the employees, the union went on strike September 30.

The Mediation Board on October 9 recommended that the company should immediately return all strikers to their former jobs during negotiations for a collective bargaining contract. The union accepted the recommendation and called off its strike. The company took ten days to answer, then offered to reinstate strikers within thirty days, though not necessarily in their former jobs.

The board meanwhile had commented that the company did not exhibit toward the union or the board "that attitude of co-operation to which the public is entitled." It now held that the company asked the board "to countenance an unwarranted delay in reinstating the strikers."

F. Leroy Hill, president of Air Associates, took the position that it would be a "treasonable disservice to national defense to surrender the duties of management to a set of would-be commissars who will hinder, not help, defense production."

Appealing to the directors of the corporation, the War Department Production Management obtained an agreement that the company would return all strikers to the pay roll October 27 and assign them to jobs as rapidly as possible thereafter. The union interpreted this to mean, as in the NDLMB recommendations, that its men should immediately be returned to the positions they manned when they were laid off. It protested that they were put on the pay roll for only the regular forty-hour week and told to wait at home until called—or that in one instance skilled mechanics were set to scrubbing floors—whereas new workers in their positions were earning overtime.

These non-strikers or new employees have now built a kind of vested interest in their jobs which complicates matters. Yet the essence of the situation lies in the election of July 1, which showed the C. I. O. entitled to represent the company's workers and in the NDLMB recommendations of October 9 which requested reinstatement at least temporarily of workers discharged allegedly for union activity.

Other cases may and probably will present the issue of whether the Government will stand by its mediatory agencies in discountenancing arbitrary demands or abusive practices on the part of organized labor. In the present instance the Government is justified in stepping in to assure that an important defense plant is managed in accordance with statutes on collective bargaining which, however they may need modification in some particulars, are the law of the land.

Pee Dee's Near-Glory

An item from the Carolinas, where American troops are learning something of war conditions in the field, mentions a maneuver involving the building of a pontoon bridge over the Pee Dee River. That part of the stream in North Carolina, where it is called the Yadkin, may be better known nationally—principally because Daniel Boone lived on its banks. The name of the Pee Dee, as it is known in South Carolina, is not familiar to most Americans; yet it was deprived of world fame by the scratch of a pen.

When Stephen Collins Foster wrote "Old Folks at Home," his brother, Morrison, relates, he began it: "Way down upon the Pee Dee River." (Foster spelled it "Pedee.") He had gone to his brother's office and asked, "What's a good name of two syllables for a Southern river?" Together they searched the map. In his book, Morrison Foster reproduced the holographic first draft, which showed the word "Pedee" scratched out and "Swanee" substituted. Really, we can't blame him—any more than we could criticize his rejection of his brother's first suggestion—Yazoo.

Possibly the young men of the First Army can bring to the Pee Dee some of the glory of which the Swanee deprived it.

"A Passing Phase"

Eighteen thousand people gathered in New York's Madison Square Garden this week to hear speakers of the America First Committee—a group which Hitler might easily regard as the "America Next Committee." These people were told much about "subterfuges" in Washington but little about the blatant lying in Berlin. They were also told, by a man who, having been an Ambassador, should know something about history, that Hitler is "only a passing phase." This speaker was John C. Cudahy, who some months ago permitted himself to become a mouthpiece for Hitlerian reassurances to the United States such as the Nazis have often made to countries which they later attacked.

All the world's conquerors have been passing phases. It is not simply that fact, but the reasons for it, that Americans need to know today. Napoleon was a passing phase. But twenty years of despotism and chaos lay between his rise and his fall. His Russian misadventure is usually considered the turning point in his career. That occurred in 1812. After that, all the effort Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria could exert was required to prove Napoleon "only a passing phase." And it took three more years of fighting—a longer period than has yet been consumed by the present war.

Let us not insult the memory of free men who died to rid the world of Napoleonic tyranny. And let us not mislead ourselves with comfortable assurances that liberty today is cheaper than it used to be. To speak of tyrants as passing phases of world history is to do just that, unless we remember that their passing was assured by people who prepared courageously to face, rather than seeking cravenly to avoid, the sacrifices with which humanity has earned freedom.

Farm Parity

The House Agricultural Committee will not further the true interests of the American farmer by its unexpected action in calling for 100 per cent parity loans on wheat, corn, rice, and cotton. It is frankly stated by farm bloc leaders that their purpose is to protect farm products from pending price-control legislation.

American farmers as a group do not ask for special favors at the expense of other groups. One hundred per cent parity is a term that on the surface seems plausible, but contains much that may be detrimental to the true interests of agriculture. If prices are free to fluctuate above "parity" they should also be free in a moderate range below it.

Farmers are entitled to a fair share of the consumer's dollar. That share has gradually been raised during the past decade by the expenditure of hundreds of millions of the nation's taxpayers' dollars. Farm income is at a high level now. It deserves to rise as the cost of living increases.

But in attempting both to raise the floor and remove the ceiling for farm products, a minority group is attempting to penalize the majority. As prices of food rise beyond the proportion of the general wage increase, the consumption of food will decrease. If Congress should pass the committee's program it will be at the expense of the true economic interests of agriculture.

The plan would be a political concession to a minority group at the expense of millions of average and below average income families. In the interests of justice we need to remember that the marginal and submarginal groups of our cities, towns and villages must be protected against unfair food and clothing prices. The farm leaders who sponsor legislation that would favor one section of the population at the expense of their fellow citizens are representing the impulses rather than the best thought of their constituents.

Junior, who never has entered into a treaty of friendship with arithmetic, says that if there's a shortage of graphite he will be more than willing to sacrifice his pencils.

Then again, if there's a lead pencil shortage the family might start mining operations back of the davenport and easy chair cushions.

In Line of Duty

Americans who believe that Hitlerism is right may say that the sinking of the American destroyer, Reuben James is a needless sacrifice.

Those who believe that the British Chinese and Russians will end Axis anarchy, may say the same thing. Those who believe that even though Naziism became the dominant power in the world America could live safely and comfortably may echo the charge. But the big majority of Americans decided long ago that Hitlerism ought to be stopped. Slowly they have decided not to rely wholly on others to stop it, and that they prefer to have it stopped before it reaches American shores.

That is the basis for the steady development of American participation in the fight. That is why the James was sunk. National purpose has been clearly defined by the refusal of the United States to risk defeat of Britain in the Battle of the Atlantic. Occupation of Iceland and the Navy's work in protecting Lend-Lease deliveries followed that decision. The alternative was withdrawal from all efforts to hold the ocean fortress. That opened the possibility of Nazi control of the seas.

Public opinion polls, while showing that Americans do not want war, have shown an increasing support for the Government's policy and a clear majority for measures to protect Lend-Lease shipments. The sinking of the James will increase rather than reduce that support.

Our Readers Say—

A Canadian Answer to the Nazi Challenge

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Recently, an American friend of mine dropped in from Puerto Rico, having flown down in a United States Navy plane. On his previous visit he had been asked by an English visitor why America was not in the war. We spoke of it now.

"Being a Canadian," he said, "you will appreciate that there are many of us who just can't see it. Why should we help England? Defend America, yes. Prepare to protect ourselves, yes. But why rush into the shooting?"

And so, my friend, when you left that evening, there remained behind a question which I could not answer readily then but wish to answer now. You see, living on the same continent, it was easy to appreciate the sense of remoteness from war, and the desire to focus one's interest on our western world. I understood there was no sham in your question. It demanded an honest reply—and is it not this?

For years our people in the Americas have lived in the recognition that man is spiritually free. It is in the air we breathe. We have expressed it in our schools, our churches and Government. To be sure, we have not always made it as clear as we should, but we certainly knew its meaning.

If spiritual freedom is so essential to our integrity, can we honestly ignore the attempts to suppress it by force among other peoples—and claim we really have it?

Aid to England, therefore, is not so much because England needs it as because that aid is the most effective answer we can give to a direct challenge to our integrity. It is the test of the value we find in spiritual freedom; and for this reason there is no limit to be placed on what we are willing to do.

If the Nazis are prepared to go to any length to suppress spiritual freedom, then we must exceed such efforts in order to insure that it remains the dominant power on earth. How can we live on spiritual compromise? We cannot accept even the suggestion that our world is based on the sands of defeat—not and live. We cannot bow before the aggressive suggestion of what we know in ourselves is not true.

No! To us there is left no choice. There is no honest alternative but to face the aggressive Nazi machine and prove to ourselves and to the world that our way of life can and will continue. And that, my friend, is why we are helping Britain, and why there can be no limit to what we must do.

G. A. NEWMAN

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I.

"A Room for a Soldier"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial "A Room for a Soldier" in The Christian Science Monitor regarding the shelter of service men while on leave in Boston was read with interest.

In this editorial you mention an estimated 5,000 men visiting Boston each week end.

I should like to compliment the people of Charlotte, N. C., a city of a little over 100,000 population, for the way in which they have been finding accommodations for up to 15,000 soldiers each week end during the Carolina maneuvers. (PRIVATE) KEN STEVENS

Fort Jackson, S. C.

"Masterful" Journalism

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I desire to express my gratitude and appreciation for the wonderful work and masterful journalism in The Christian Science Monitor. The travel and writing of Mr. Strout has been particularly useful. The editorials have been superlative.

We are very happy to see a gradual disappearance of partisan politics and isolationism, and look for more national unity as a result. We have seen the influence for good in the Monitor in its attention to the general defense effort, and planning for a just peace.

I have been especially grateful for the Monitor after the Presidential election for its influence in helping lift public thought above the bitter feeling of party politics.

Long Beach, Calif. OLEN CASTEEL

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Hard to Crack

Down the Middle of the Road

Is Labor Leadership Above the Law?

By Erwin D. Canham

Three hundred million dollars a year. $300,000,000 a year. That is the amount of money, collected from American labor union members, which will be retained this year by local unions, many of whose officers and business agents will never make any report of any kind to those who have contributed the money, or to anybody else.

The figures were calculated by Robert S. Binkerd, and published in the November issue of the Atlantic Monthly. They represent the same great pool of pelf about which Westbrook Pegler has been leading a violent newspaper crusade for so long. With this vast prize in sight, is it any wonder that racketeers and gangsters have entered the labor movement? Is it any wonder that many workingmen feel cheated and defrauded? Is it any wonder that the public, inside and outside the unions, is not so sympathetic with them as it once was? Is it not fair to say that the American workingman needs to be rescued in very many cases not from unscrupulous employers but from far more brutal and grasping so-called leaders?

It is, of course, not possible to indict the whole labor movement with this charge. (And it is possible to say that some corporations are open to similar charges. But the stockholder need not and should not have the same relation to the corporation as the worker has—through his union—to his job.) Many unions are very well run, and publish financial reports which are better than those of most corporations. But while the entire estimated "take" of the American labor movement from its members is estimated by Mr. Binkerd at over $500,000,000 a year, he figures that three-fifths of the total will never be accounted for to the membership.

* * *

The most tragic figure in the whole picture is the honest union member, trying to run his own local union democratically and well, who has been forced out of control, sometimes by brutal gangster methods. His dues and assessments, almost always upward of 5 per cent of his wage, may be used to pay for the strong-arm army which keeps from power the sober and more respectable elements of union membership.

If labor itself can democratically control its own unions, we have little to fear. American labor is splendid, patriotic, honest. What it needs is the legal protection to run its own show. Particularly, labor should have a voice in self-government when workingmen and women have been forced by law to belong to unions. The Government should not require employers to insist upon union membership before hiring a worker, to deduct his dues and assessments out of salary, to discharge him if he falls behind, when union administration is not also required by law to be open, honest, and democratic. If, as seems obvious, labor is to have an ever-increasing share in management, it should be labor that takes its share, not gangster leadership which has come to office by machine-gun methods and maintains itself there by an army of desperadoes.

Only a fraction of union control is in the hands of such lawless individuals or groups. But a far larger fraction is secretly and undemocratically controlled, by old devices and dead-hand leadership. The question likely to come before Congress soon is whether we shall curb trade unions or free them. The immediate tendency may be to pass restrictive legislation. The effects might be tragic. What is needed is to give the control of unions back to American labor.

True hope for labor peace can only exist if labor leadership is honest and democratic. We have done a good deal in recent years to enforce such standards upon employers. American labor can come of age only if it has a chance to produce and maintain its own leaders. Taxation without representation is tyranny, whether in political government or labor government. Honest labor leadership should be only strengthened by legislation bringing a real degree of democracy to the labor movement.

* * *

Mr. Binkerd, quoted above, declares rightly that repressive legislation against strikes, or even compulsory arbitration, is "virtual slavery"—and he is an industrialist. He proposes instead laws to free labor by:

Requiring annual union elections by law.

Providing a secret ballot.

Making it a felony to stuff a union ballot box.

Requiring regular union financial reports.

Punishing misrepresentation of union finance as any other form of perjury or fraud.

Requiring independent audits of such reports.

Insisting that opportunities to work be distributed fairly among union members, making failure to do so a crime.

Making use of force, intimidation, misrepresentation as illegal for unions as for employers.

Requiring annual, full factual reports from union officers to the National Labor Relations Board throwing light on finances, tenure, officers, compensations.

Lest all unions be imperiled by the danger of the few, it is time to enforce honesty and democracy by law. For unions are a part of the body politic, and they are here to stay.

Mirror of World Opinion

Missouri Judges

Missouri's plan to rescue the judiciary from partisan politics . . . was put into effect by Constitutional Amendment. It calls for appointment of judges by the Governor from a list submitted by an impartial selection commission consisting of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, three lawyers selected by the bar, and three laymen appointed by the Governor. The plan may be put into effect in any circuit if the people so decide at an election. An appointed judge is automatically put on the ballot after one year, so that the people may have an opportunity to ratify or reject the Governor's selection. . . .

The Constitutional Amendment was adopted as a result of a campaign in which the bar association and many lay organizations participated. The fact of its adoption proved that the people of Missouri are convinced that the partisan election of judges is injurious to American ideals of justice. . . .

An increasing proportion of the people are convinced that judges should be released from the obligation to incur political debts in order to gain nominations, or to seek re-election. They believe that the grip which politicians have in some instances obtained on courts defeats, obstructs and delays justice.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Wide Horizon

How to Be a Bad Neighbor

By Sydney A. Clark

It is easy to be a bad neighbor while traveling in the lands of our "Good Neighbors," that is, in a crude, bullying way, to throw one's weight around, to wield a personal Big Stick, taking no nonsense from anybody, showing the Latins where they get off. One sees this technique—and hears it—with painful frequency in all the lands south of the Rio Grande. To be a bad neighbor in subtler ways, requires a knack and I will try to set down the rules for acquiring it.

First and most important, you must positively leave your intelligence and your sense of courtesy at home, parked in some inconvenient place where no one can find them to mail them after you. This is not easy. But many travelers manage it somehow.

It is important that you build up as great an ignorance as possible of the geography, the background, and the natural affiliations of the countries you are visiting.

* * *

When visiting Brazil be sure to ask about the gauchos and the pampas and the tango. This will show that you have confused the country with Argentina. And by all means apologize for your inability to speak Spanish. This will definitely alienate any Brazilian since he is touchy on the subject of language and is very proud that Brazil speaks Portuguese. He believes Portuguese to be nearer to classical Latin than is any other Romance language.

When visiting Ecuador ask whether the country is north or south of the equator. This will be good evidence that you do not know the meaning of the country's name.

Peru is a fine field for effort. At the outset, when your guide begins discoursing about Francisco Pizarro ask who Pizarro was anyway. (Be sure to add the word "anyway.") This is as if a Peruvian tourist in this country were to visit Washington and ask if our capital is named for anybody in particular. Be equally uninformed about the Incas, and ask facetiously if the Incas are animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom. This may get a laugh from other Americans and it will certainly cause great offense to the Peruvians who are proud of the Inca culture.

Try to talk about money almost all the time when you are with Latin Americans. They have always known that the *Norte-americano* thinks of nothing else, and this will give them a chance to say to each other and to their friends, "I told you so." Especially when viewing any work of art, a mosaic chapel, for instance, or a superlative piece of wood carving, always ask how much it cost, or else remark wistfully, "I'd like to have half of what that cost."

If the talk in any group veers to the international situation a remark sure to hurt sensitive feelings is, "How long do you think you people could keep your independence if it weren't for our protection?" The Latin Americans to whom you have addressed this query may be too indignant to answer, in which case you may answer yourself with the explosive reply, "Not two minutes, my friends."

There are endless refinements to this technique of irritation. You should invariably refer to the United States as God's country. You should explain that the best hotel in the city you are visiting would be considered "distinctly third-rate in any American city." If you are being privately entertained you should ask your host why on earth the trains in this country are not air-conditioned. It would be well to add, "Frankly I don't see how you South Americans stand it." He will value your frankness for what it is worth. And he will recoil at being called a South American, since he recognizes no such term.

* * *

Having set down some of the basic rules for being a bad neighbor I find myself a bit hopeless of accomplishing anything for I simply cannot imagine any reader of this valuable advice being able to apply it to his or her travel conduct. Yet, I see and hear the rules being assiduously applied every time I travel in Latin lands. Who *are* the people who become so proficient and even expert at wounding neighbor feelings and sensibilities? Whence do they come? They have money, are well dressed, and are apparently well educated. On steamer and plane they are often excellent companions of travel, good humored and jolly. What is the secret of their success?

I can only assume that they are equipped with a mental blind spot which enables them to disregard the elementary promptings of courtesy from the very moment when they cross an international frontier. They consider that the Golden Rule is contraband, and that ordinary horse sense can be taken through the customs only in very limited quantities.

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